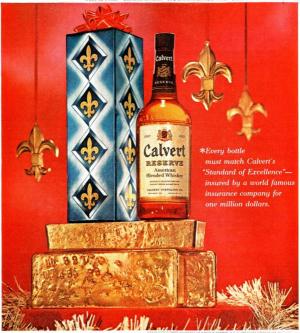
THE WEEKLY NEWSWAGAZINE

WEST GERMANY'S FRANZ JOSEPH STRAUSS



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THE DAY of operational weather satellites is one step closer with the orbiting of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Tiros II.

An on-the-job, working satellite, the TV-equipped Tiros II will take pictures of cloud cover and transmit them to earth for limited, experimental use in forecasting weather.

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Our Command Guidance System for the Tiros launching vehicle is a result of research and development by Bell Telephone Laboratories and production by Western Electric. This amazingly accurate system has scored many other successes in America's space program.

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More than 9000 solar cells—an invention of the Bell System—ring Tiros II and provide power for its instruments.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



LETTERS

Extravagance Abroad

As an American service wife in England with my husband, I feel that curtailing dependent travel abroad is deplorable. It carries the usual perificious odor of Republican policy. During the past week Secretary of the Treasury Anderson and Under Secretary of State Dillon both stepped off the plane in Bonn with their wives.

Mrs. L. M. Perz

Witney, Oxon, England

Those of us who dwell in the military environment will be first to admit that these is a great deal of waste in the armed services, as there is in any gigantic or widespread business enterprise, and that it should be remedied. However, we resent bitterly the intimation

that members of the armed forces are gloriously high-living free-loaders.

ROBERTA L. MARRO Syracuse

a.

Sir: The "gentle and gradual" reduction you portray comes in my case as a violent and shocking upheaval. My family (six children) has been residing temporarily with relatives in Pennsylvania and New York awaiting overseas orders. My household goods are partly in permanent storage in Denver, partly in temporary storage to be shipped when my family arrives, and partly with the family. My eight-passenger station wagon is here with me, while my wife drives her father's car. My children have been anxiously hoping for their travel orders, which would have brought them over in January. (When he was asked by my wife what he wanted for Christmas, my nine-year-old son burst into tears and said all he wanted was his Daddy.) This we all could take when we knew we would be together soon. It is more difficult now. This is as gentle and gradual as a guillotine.

JAMES D. KENT Captain, U.S.A.F.

Clark Airbase Philippine Islands

Sir:

They finally located the culprit who has been letting the gold get out of the country—that much-maligned stereotype, the serv-

iceman's wife (Nov. 28).

Of course, the Republicans were a bit concerned over the serviceman's ballot; they didn't make the decision until after the

JOE ROBERTS
Madison, Wis.

Sir:
Your story is so replete with half-truths, insinuations and resentment that one must wonder whether you now stand for abolishing the armed services, or whether you merely advocate that their members be deprived of their right to lead a normal family life. If you can suggest a good substitute for the armed forces, I wish you'd come out with it.

George Zinnemann Lieut. Colonel, U.S.A.F.

Dayton Integration Reaction

How can those Louisiana mothers derive such joy in intentionally piercing the tender feelings of a little dark-skinned tot? Can they ouncture the heart of a first-grade girl and till hope to have Christ in their Christmas? SUSAN LECOQ

Boulder, Colo.

The time has come when the citizens of the United States of Americas hould awaken to the dangers confronting their great demorracy. The losses at stake today go far Newson Integration has merely been a trial ablation in an effort to see how far the U.S. Supreme Court can infringe on states' rights and the inherent constitutional rights of all citizens—regardless of race, erced or color!

EARL F. NEWMAN

Baton Rouge, La.

Sir:
As a resident of the New Orleans area for almost three years, I had very nearly become mesmerized by the charm of it all. Last week the idyllic veneer was torn away, and all the fears I had about moving South were glaringly revealed. Though prejudice knows no geographic bounds, here it revels in the raw, carefully mourished and dutifully passed from generation to generation.

where is compassion? Where is tolerance? Where is the dignity of man? It is in the wide eyes of a small, lone colored child, walking for her race into a new world, ieered on by the catcalls of a white most

JOYCE C. HENKLEIN

Metairie, La.

This whole thing is so similar to the Nazi treatment of the Jews that it is frightening on that count alone.

ELEANOR ALLIS

Andover, Mass.

Today's heroine: one of the four little Negro girls who attended school in spite of all. How many adult whites would have faced up to the same ordeal?

C. A. PAINE Young, N.S.W., Australia

Artistic License

Artist Henry Koerner has a Van Gogh quality! [The Sylvia Porter] cover of Time took my breath away. More of Henry Koerner's work in your future covers. ROZELLA FRIELINGSDORF

ROZELLA FRIELINGSDORF Northbrook, Ill.

Mr. Koerner's portrait of beautiful Slytia Porter is more lifelike and less of a mere smear if you place it under a shaded light. Then stand eleven feet from the picture. It comes to life. At this distance, the blue bruises and red pimples on her pretty face, as well as her orange ears, somehow blend in and form a face.

MARY BELLE CHILDRESS San Antonio

Sylvia Porter drives herself too hard. She looks green around the gills. Artist Koerner is wonderfully perceptive.

CHARLOTTE HARTWIG

If critics of Koerner's Symington and Reston (and probably Porter) portraits would follow my sixth-grade art instructor's suggestion to "half close your eyes and view at arm's length," they would see, instead of green hair and purple patches, the perfect shading and character so often attempted but seldom attained.

CURTIS G. SMALL

Daily Register Harrisburg, Ill.

Sir:

How come you are seemingly in accord with great men like Jean Dubuffet, Appel, Lipchitz, Jacob Epstein etc, and still go for pseudo-Cezannes on your covers?

HALDANE DOUGLAS
Los Angeles

White Flag

On the cover of the Dec. 5 issue of Time, the Nigerian flag is shown in the background with its stripes running perpendicular to the flagpole. [In the flag chart accompanying your cover story in] the same magazine, the Nigerian flag is seen with its stripes running parallel to the flagpole. Which is the correct

IVAN DOSZPOLY

St. Bonaventure, N.Y.

¶ Vertical stripes.—Ed.

Squeeze Play

In commenting on the performance of public-opinion polls in the election, Time. (Nov. 21) said: "Only Veteran Elmo Roper, who reported on election eve that Nixon looked to squeeze ahead by two percentage points, chose the wrong winner."

points, chose the wrong winner." At no time did we predict percentage and at no time did we predict percentage points. Our only prediction was that the race was too volatile and too close to permit a prediction—with 4% of the eligible voters margin of one-tenth of 1% of the two-party vote does not seem to us to make that prediction "wrong." We do indeed feel good only 1.1% off the mark. In our business, one inch to the right of the bulls 'eye is a securate as one inch to the right of the bulls 'eye is as accurate as one inch to the right of the bulls 'eye is as a celection, not is a good as heady for the prediction of the prediction o

New York City

¶ On election eve, Pollster Roper noted that it was "the most volatile election we have ever measured," gave as his poll results: Nixon 49%, Kennedy 47%, still undecided 4%. Roper added that the undecideds still made it possible for the lead to change.—Eb.

Sense of Nonsense

Who wrote that delightful review of Sloan Wilson's new book A Sense of Values?

I can hardly wait to work "flashbackwards" into a conversation. "Vacuum keening" may take a little more time, but it's worth it to!

Mrs. Robert A. Taub Dearborn, Mich.

Outdoor Art

Sir:

I was delighted to read the article "Museum Without Walls" (Nov. 21), which commented on the wealth of statuary in Philadelphia's Fairmount Park.

delphia's Fairmount Park.

We are very proud of our park system
and deeply appreciate the recognition you

TIME, DECEMBER 19, 1960

Ansco Guide to Christmas Giving

(Find the perfect photographic gift for everyone—on this page.)



ANSCOSET 35mm Camera. Ultra-sensitive photoelectric cell covers widest range of picture-taking conditions. Automatically selects the perfect shutter speed and opening. Coupled rangefinder-viewfinder, needle-sharp fast f/2.8 lens, speeds from 1/8 to 1/1000 second.



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Philadelphia

Man of the Year

My choice for Time's Man of the Year, President-elect John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Srini Peries Colombo, Ceylon

Sir:
Nelson Rockefeller, for making Kennedy our President by putting Nixon on the pan.

LEWIS T. APPLE

ir: Henry Cabot Lodge. DALE RADCLIFFE Trumbull, Conn.

Sir:
. . . the only real statesman we have, and
most refreshing political figure of the decade:
U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.
NORMAN W. RAIES Portland, Ore.

It's Hyman Rickover, whose atomic subs

safeguard the free world. CARLETON STOVER Bath, Me.

The man of Africa is the Man of the Year. WAYNE SHARKUS Paoli, Pa.

Sir: Antony Armstrong-Jones, who married the woman of the year, Princess Margaret. PAUL GRUNDLAND

Minneapolis

There is no question but that the man who has done the most in 1960 to change the course of history is Fidel Castro. JESSE M. LEVY III San Francisco

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to TIME & LIFE Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N.Y.

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Some things look almost too good to open....



NOTICE



NOTICE WHO'S DRIVING



NOTICE WHO'S DRIVING TR-3'S

It's not surprising that you see so many TR-3's these days. There are more than 50,000 of them on the road. What may surprise you is the kind of people who drive them. Take a look next time you're out.

Along with the drivers who like to win races and rallies, you'll see housewives with shopping bags and retired businessmen with golf bags. You'll see doctors on calls, families on vacation.

And you'll see that all these people have something wonderful in common—they're having fun! The TR-3 gets you from place to place as well as any car (more quickly and more safely than most, as a matter of fact). It gives you up to 35 m.p.g. And it costs you quite a bit less* than a "low-price-three" convertible. But most of all, it's fun!

That's the real magic of the TR-3 that owners talk about.

Whether you enjoy racing or not, it's fun to go from 0 to 50 in 8 seconds, to be able to go 110 m.p.h. if you want to. It's fun to shift through 4 speeds forward, and go in and out of hard curves without swaying. It's fun to stop with the sureness of disc brakes.

Even the deep-throated growl of the engine is fun.

There are dealers in every state—over 650 in all—with complete service facilities. Call the one near you today. He's in the Yellow Pages. He has a full range of models and will bring one to your home for a free demonstration.

ANOTHER GOOD IDEA is to take a look at the new TRIUMPH/Herald, with engineering advances found on no other cars—import or compact—and priced to make it ever so easy for you to become a 2-TRIUMPH family.

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Convertible—82675, Grand Touring (with detachable steel hard top)—\$2835. Port of Entry, plus state and/or local taxes—slightly higher in West. Overseas delivery available. Standard-Triumph Motor Co., Inc., Dept. T-120, 1745 Broadway, New York 19, New York.





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strong as they are, they're considerably lighter than aluminum. CDF laminated and moded plastic materials are widely used in products as diverse as printed circuits for computers and exit nozzles for missiles. CDF's work in plastics ties in nicely with Budd's many diversified activities in the study, testing and fabrication of metals. The Budd Company, Phila. 32, Pa.

Mainstreams of Budd's diversified interests: Automotive,
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TIME DECEMBED 10 10AC

A letter from the PUBLISHER

Beulas M. Quer.

"A curious legend still haunts me," wrote Heinrich Heine of The Lorelei. It is a lament that might be echoed by anyone who wants to really understand what is going on around him in December 1960. Legend not only inspires artists and composers; it also on occasion illumines the news. Some legends at work last week:

T was during the reign of King Uther that Gorlois, the Duke of Tintadel, came to a great festival in the palace, bringing with him his wife, the seductive, creamy-skinned Igerne. Uther at once fell in love with Igerne. and declared his passion; she coldly tattled to Gorlois, and they hurried home. Uther pressed his courtship by besieging the great castle at Tintadel-and by being transformed (a simple job for Merlin) into the likeness of Gorlois, which let him dally with the hoodwinked lady. At length Gorlois was killed and Uther married Igerne, From this union sprang King Arthur, and from the Arthurian legend sprang Camelot, the hottest ticket on Broadway. See THEATER.

THIGHS like the stems of banana trees, hands like opening lotus flowers—such, in Buddhist legend, is the formula for sculpting a statue of Buddha. See ART, Inspired Copyists.

PHILOCTETES was an illustrious Greek warrior who received his invincible weapons of war-bow and arrows-from his dying friend Hercules. Years later, on the way to Troy, the archer accidentally scratched his foot with one of the poisoned arrows and was cast into exile by his companions, who found the smell of the wound unbearable. When the Greeks learned that only Hercules' arrow could win the war, they persuaded Philoctetes to rejoin the battle, and he promptly slew Trojan Enemy Paris. See Science, Philoctetes Was Here.

ADMETUS, King of Pherae, was com-peting with other royal suitors for the hand of Pelias' daughter Alcestis. Pelias promised his daughter to the man who could yoke a wild boar and a lion to his chariot and drive them around a race course. Admetus appealed for help to Apollo, who tamed a wild team that Admetus drove to victory to win Alcestis. See Music, Mommy at the Met.

A NGERED by Prometheus' theft of fire from Mount Olympus, Jupiter sent the first woman, Pandora, to earth. Then he sent Pandora a mysterious box, calculating (rightly) that Pandora's feminine curiosity would force her to peep inside. She did, and released all the sorrows that afflict humanity. See HEMISPHERE, Legacy of Woes.

THE dugong is a ludicrous-looking aquatic mammal that nurses its young at its breast. Sighting these strange creatures centuries ago, sailors plowing Asian seas came home claiming that they had seen women with tails like fish-and thereby started the mermaid legend. Modern scientists paid deference to the legend of the sea sirens by assigning the dugong to the order Sirenia. See SCIENCE, The Useful Manatee.



THE DUGONG

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TIME

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Picking the Men

The closers can bis election victory. The closers can bis election victory and its above the close to the close the close to the close the close to the close to

Not that everything went according to plan. Jack Kennedy's working headquarters was the drawing room of his Georgetown home. There, a wood fire in the grate, a toy donkey belonging to his daughter Caroline in the corner, a book about Congress and Government spending at his elbow, Kennedy met visitors, discussed his problems and his hopes.

Looking beyond his January inauguration, Kennedy has made a major decision: despite his campaign emphasis on a vigorous first oo days, his incoming Administration will see no dramatic "100 days in the style or spirit of Franklin Roosevelt. Kennedy feels that the narrowness of his election victory forbids any violent veering in the nation's course, and that, if he received a mandate at all, it was for moderation. He is even relieved by being free to shrug off Democratic extremist elements. The Kennedy Administration plans to present only five or six major pieces of legislation-all dealing with domestic matters and specifically including a minimum-wage increase and medical care for the aged-to the opening Congress.

Cabinet making was proving harder than he expected. Early in the week he named, to no one's surprise, Arizona's Democratic Representative Stewart Udall as Interior Secretary, But Kennedy, as he got down to hard choices, was non-plused to find how few topnotch Cabinet prospects he knew personally outside the Congress, and he had set himself firmly against being pressured into appointing anyone of whose qualifications he was not completely convinced.

State. And his plans ran into snags. His personal favorite for Secretary of State had been Arkansas' Democratic Senator William Fulbright. But almost all of Kennedy's trusted advisers argued that in a world in which Afro-Asians are increasingly important, Fulbright's segregationist background would not do.

It took a while for Jack Kennedy to be persuaded. He was then prepared to offer the State post to Dean Rusk, 51, head of the Rockefeller Foundation and a prospect with impressive credentials except for the fact that he is little known

ngalicly hesitated to accept for a few days. Plainly he wanted to know what State Secretary he would be working for.

Treasury & Defense. For the job of Secretary of Defense, Kennedy made a definite offer to Robert Strange McNamara, 44, newly installed president of the Ford Motor Co., and a man paid \$410,000 last year at Ford. A lean, intellectual



After memorable understatement, a tremendous impression.

to the public, and Kennedy had wanted someone of national reputation.

Rusk, the son of a poor Georgia cotton farmer, became a Rhodes scholar, a political-science professor at California's Mills College. A warting general-staff officer, he latter caught the eye of Secretary of State George Maria to Marshall aide. He was a leading architect of the Japanese Peace Treaty, played notable roles in bringing both NATO and the Marshall Plan to Hife. Now a balding, slow-spoken man whose conversation still carries traces of his native Georgia. Dean Rusk, it was only to say yes to become the Kennedy Administration's top Cabinet officer.

The fuss over finding a Secretary of State caused another hitch in Kennedy's plans last week: he publicly offered Adlai Stevenson the post of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and Stevenson pubCalifornian, Bob McNamara is a former assistant professor of accounting at Harvard and a Detroit production expert with few peers. But after only a month as Ford's president, McNamara was understandably torn between loyalties, as well as faced with a conflict of interests, and delayed an answer.

For Treasury Secretary, a leading candidate at weeks end was C. Douglas Dillon, 51, Manhattan investment banker who served as U.S. Ambassador to France from 1953 to 1957, has been Under Secretary of State in the Eisenbower Admitble Company of the Company of the Company U.S. balance of payments shapes up as a critical problem. Dillon would bring to the Treasury solid experience in both innance and foreign affairs. Choosing him would not give Kennedy the "clean sweep"

Then there were other jobs to fill, One



DEAN RUSK Sharp negotiator.

was ticketed to Byron ("Whizzer") White, 43, onetime All-America half-back, He might get Attorney General if Kennedy's first choice, his own brother Robert, declines, Arthur Goldberg, 52, special counsel for the A.F.L.-C.I.O., was being discussed as Secretary of Labor or Solicitor General. The choice for Secretary of Agriculture still seemed to lie between South Dakota's Representative George McGovern, 38, and Fred V. Heinkel, 62, president of the Missouri Farmers Association. There were rumors that Illinois' veteran Negro politician, Representative William Dawson, would make Postmaster General, but the Postmaster General's post was one of the least of Kennedy's worries.

As he mulled over such Cabinet possibilities last week, Jack Kennedy reminded himself that even F.D.R. had slipped, particularly in the cases of Treasury Secretary William Woodin and Commerce Secretary Daniel Roper, Dwight Eisenhower, too, Kennedy felt, had been unacquainted with some of his initial selections, and made some poor choices, Jack Kennedy meant to do better. "I don't want to make any mistakes," he said. "I want to get the best people.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Changing of the Guard

It was an occasion that might be touchy, and everyone around the world would be reading the signs. The 34th President of the U.S. was scheduled to meet the 35th to discuss the transfer of executive power. Each harbored some hard feelings: Kennedy was still smarting over Ike's scornful campaign description of him as "this young genius"; the President deeply resented Kennedy's repeated campaign argument that the U.S. had suffered a decline in power and prestige under the Eisenhower Administration,

But their meeting was carried through in perfect harmony-and both men, with a high sense of office, wanted the meeting to stand forth to the world as the sign and symbol of peaceful transition of au-thority in the U.S.

At precisely 8:58 on the morning of the meeting, the aluminum storm doors of the White House opened, and Ike emerged, ruddy-faced and in obvious good spirits. A minute later the Marine band struck up The Stars and Stripes Forever as a cream Lincoln drove slowly up the drive, through the ranks of an all-service honor guard, Kennedy stepped out, hat in hand, nimbly climbed six steps and took the President's outstretched hand. Murmured he, in memorable understatement: "It's good to be here." Then, after posing for photographers for a moment, the oldest President in history ushered the youngest President-elect into the White House,

Clean Desk. After a brief and informal tour of the White House, for an hour and 45 minutes the two men talked earnestly together, each occasionally referring to notes. In broad outlines the President discussed some major problemse.g., disarmament, the gold deficit-while Kennedy questioned him in detail. Ike, at Kennedy's request, gave his personal impressions of Khrushchev. De Gaulle and Adenauer, On a lighter level, Kennedy expressed his admiration of Ike's clean desk (his own is usually invisible beneath a clutter of papers and books),

After their personal talk, Eisenhower and Kennedy walked to the White House Cabinet room where waited State Secretary Christian Herter, Defense Secretary Thomas Gates and Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson. For another hour and a quarter the discussions continued, with each of the Eisenhower Cabinet members describing the most serious problems in his area, and Kennedy boring in with his



JACQUELINE KENNEDY & JOHN JR. An honor guard for Dad.



ROBERT MCNAMARA Lean intellectual.

questions, "The President was extremely helpful," reported Kennedy. "I want to express my thanks to him." As for Ike, he soon thereafter telephoned a friend, said that he had always considered Kennedy "young whippersnapper," but at the White House meeting had been "tremendously impressed."

Hour's Chat. Throughout the rest of his busy week, Jack Kennedy provided ample evidence of becoming the best hide-and-seek player the presidency has ever had. One afternoon, after a quick visit to Georgetown University Hospital to see Wife Jacqueline and their new son. he vanished to the suburbs for an hour's chat with Pundit Walter Lippmann. Next night in Manhattan two policemen knocked on his hotel door to ask if he would care for a midnight snack, Getting no answer, they went inside, found only a slightly mussed bed, a discarded Kennedy shirt; Jack had slipped away to visit friends. The following afternoon. with the connivance of the Secret Service, Kennedy adeptly eluded the press to go on a Christmas shopping excursion to Tiffany's and Sulka's.

Predictably Proud. There remained another high moment in the life and times of John Fitzgerald Kennedy: the baptism of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Jr. As the Rev. Martin J. Casey, S.J., pastor of Holy Trinity Church, intoned the words, John Jr. was held by Godmother Martha Bartlett, wife of Chattanooga Times Reporter Charles Bartlett, who was present as a stand-in for Godfather Prince Stanislas Radziwill, husband of Jackie's sister and away in London. Jackie Kennedy was predictably proud of her tiny (6 lb, 3 oz,) son, dressed in the christening gown his father had worn 43 years ago. "Look, Jack," she whispered. 'hasn't he got the loveliest eyes?" President-elect of the U.S. seemed to think so too.

NEW ADMINISTRATION Frontiersman (Contd.)

Named last week to the Kennedy Cabinet

Stewart Lee Udall, 40, Secretary of the Interior. Arizona's three-term Democratic Representative Udall is a man after lack Kennedy's own heart: an aggressive, articulate liberal with shrewd political instincts and a talent for political maneuver. A husky six-footer with dark. close-cropped hair. Lawyer Udall comes from one of Arizona's first families. His grandfather, a Mormon missionary, migrated to Arizona by covered wagon, founded the town of St. Johns (pop. 1,310), where Stew Udall was born. Udall's father was a chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, and three other Udalls have been state judges. Udall went to the University of Arizona, where he played on the basketball team, graduated from law school. During World War II he served as a B-24 gunner in Italy. Elected to the House of Representatives in 1954, Udall won Jack Kennedy's special regard last year by fighting hard and effectively for labor-reform legislation along Kennedy lines. An early Kennedyfor-President man, Udall helped Kennedy win Arizona's 17 Democratic Convention votes, which Texas' Lyndon Johnson counted safely for his own. In a bitter fight for re-election this year. Udall survived a Republican whispering campaign to the effect that he was a "Jack Mormon (i.e., one who does not take the church's social inhibitions literally), won bandily, As Secretary of the Interior, Udall, who represented a congressional district which has more Indians (100,000) and this year got more federal aid than any other, can be expected to pump hard for public power, conservation and Indians. One of his key assignments in the new Administration: to serve as a Cabinet-level liaison man with Congress.

DEMOCRATS

The Most

Readving himself to take over one of the world's roughest jobs at one of history's toughest times, Jack Kennedy has plenty of ring-tailed problems. But before he is through, some of his biggest headaches may well come from an ardently pro-Kennedy Hollywood clique that is known variously as The Rat Pack or The Clan and peopled by such as Actor-Singer Frank Sinatra and Kennedy's own brother-in-law, British-born Peter ("Peetah") Lawford.

Despite the zeal of its members, The Clan was wisely kept pretty much offstage during the late political campaign. Now, however, there seems less need for discretion and more for money. Last week The Clan made known its plans to rescue the U.S.'s Democratic Party from debt. Twitching with excitement, Clan leaders announced their high-priced ideas about an all-star gala to be held in Washington's Armory (capacity: 12,000) on the eve of Kennedy's inauguration. Purpose



STEWART UDALL Articulate liberal.

of the entertainment: to pay off this vear's \$2,000,000 Democratic campaign deficit-and. Pee-tah said grandly, if there is anything left over for incidentals and has-beens, perhaps another \$500,000 left over from poor Adlai Stevenson's 1956 campaign as well, since Adlai, lacking such a glittering galaxy, had had to take on dozens of speaking dates in order to bring the debt down.

Co-producers of the 1961 extravaganza will be Sinatra and Lawford. The idea for the big show came from Philadelphia Contractor Matt McCloskey, the Democratic Party's national treasurer. "Frankie's an old friend of mine." explained McCloskey. "He told me, 'Matt, if you want me to do this thing, I'll get you all the talent you



A hand for the gang.

want." Frankie was as good as his word. thereupon unreeled a cast of characters that would stretch from Mocambo to Vegas. It includes Clansmen and Clanswomen Dean Martin, Judy Garland, Sammy Davis Ir., Tony Curtis, Shirley Mac-Laine, The big show, said Sinatra, has the approval of "the gang in Washington, including Jack.'

"We've already sold out the 72 boxes. which seat ten people, at \$10,000 a box, cried Pee-tah Lawford. "This will be the biggest take in show-business history for a one-nighter." Added Frankie: "We expect to raise \$1,700,000 for the one night. There's never been anything like it. That's for sure.

MANNERS & MORALS

That's a Joke, Son

Some of the surefire laughs in The Best Man, an election-year play about good buys and bad guys in presidential politics. went over bigger than usual one night last week at Manhattan's Morosco Theater. Like the moment in the first act when Trumanesque "ex-President Hockstader" assured a prospective presidential nominee: "And for another thing, you're a millionaire. People trust you rich boys. They figure you've got so much money of your own you won't go stealin' theirs. Or when fat "Senator Carlin" cracked: "I suppose we ought to try for a Catholic -that seems to be the thing this year. As the laughter died. Carlin added: "For second place, that is, Of all the people in that Broadway

audience last week, no one seemed to be having a better time than the man in third row center: John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Luckily, Jack Kennedy can laugh at jokes about himself, his family and his religion-for such jokes were the U.S. rage last week, Among them:

Directions for making a "Kennedy quarter": take an ordinary 25¢ piece and some red fingernail polish or red crayon. Color George Washington's head down almost to the ear. Also color the lower part of Washington's neck, down to the coin's rim. The result: a passable likeness of Pope John XXIII.

How to make a Kennedy cocktail: three parts Old Fitzgerald, one part holy water, add a twist of Norman Vincent Peale.

¶ Kennedy is planning to build chicken coops at the White House—a good place to raise friars. He is also sprinkling the White House lawn with bird seed-to provide for all the cardinals who will be flocking there.

¶ Kennedy will revive F.D.R.'s old Fireside Chats to the nation on TV. He will call the series "Coast to Coast with the Holy Ghost,"

Comment from a Michigan Republi-

can: "I would have voted for Kennedy if I'd known he was going to send Soapy Williams to Africa," ¶ In the White House, Jack Kennedy answers the phone, says, "Hello . . Oh, hello, Father . . Yes, Father . . Certainly. Father . . . Goodbye. Father." As he hangs up. Wife Jackie asks: "Was

It is in the early days of the Kennedy Administration. All is quiet in the subterranean war room of U.S. Defense Headquarters. Suddenly a light flashes on the desk of the top general on duty. He checks quickly, discovers that the Russians have just unleashed a flock of atomic missiles against the U.S. Instantly, the general grabs his "hot phone" to the White House, snaps: "Mr. President! . . . Ohwell, get the President right away . . Yes, but it's urgent! . . . I said-What? ... Oh, that's very nice-I mean-PLEASE! Get me the President . . . I don't give a damn about diapers! I said get me your Daddy! . . . Caroline? . . . Caroline! . . . CAROLINE! . . . "

DEFENSE

Unlikely Revolution

High on the list of Jack Kennedy's camping promises was a fresh look at the most expensive operation in the U.S. Government: the Defense Department, which devours more than half the federal budget. For a start, he asked Missouri's Senator for a start, he asked Missouri's Senator tee of civilian experts' to study ways and means of modernizing the organizational maze that winds through the Pentagon. It was a job with plenty of precedents, for critics have been suggesting revisions was established in 1047.

Made public last week, Symington's report had borrowed liberally from major studies of the past, but went on to call for the most radical housecleaning ever suggested for the U.S. military establishment, Items:

¶ All defense funds would be appropriated directly to the Secretary of Defense, who would have authority to spend them as he saw fit.

¶ Service chiefs would report directly to the Secretary of Defense; the separate departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, with their various Secretaries, Un-

der Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, would be abolished.

¶ The Joint Chiefs of Staff would be replaced by a Military Advisory Council made up of senior officers who would be permanently separated from their respective services. The council would be headed by a Joint Staff Chairman, who would be principal military adviser to the President and the Secretary of Defense.

¶ Individual services would maintain heir identity but would be subordinate to three separate commands: a Strategic Command, responsible for the strategic missions of all-out nuclear war; a Tactical Command, responsible for all limited war operations; a Defense Command, respon-

O Attorney Clark M. Clifford, Kennedy's Ilaison man with the outgoing Eisenhower Administration; former Air Force Secretary Thomas Finletter; former Air Force Under Secretary Roswell Gilpatric; Manhattan Attorney Fowler Hamilton; Marx Leva, counsel to the late Secretary of Defense James Forrestal.



Missouri's Symington Precedent, promise and plan.

sible for all continental defense missions.

¶ A fourth command, responsible for civil defense, would be composed of the National Guard and Reserve units from the senarate services.

Although Symington optimistically estimated that his plan would save §8 billion, it was not likely to find many backess either in the Pentagon or on Capitol Hill. Even President Ilsenhover's modapproved by Congress in 1958, have yet to be given a thorough trial, and that crusty Democrat, Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Even more indicative was the noncommittal comment of President-elect Jack Kennedy: "It is an interesting and constructive study, which I know will be carefully analyzed by the Congress and the incoming Administration." At week's end the word around Washington was that Kennedy had no intention of submitting any significant portion of the Symington procurant to Concress in 1061.

THE ECONOMY

In the network of U.S. milliary bases that reaches around the world, service morale was lower than a buck private's pay. It all had to do with the gold problem—and though few servicemen or their dependents understood much about the problem, and gold is something they see all too little of, they were convinced that they had unfairly been made its victims. Up to a point they had a case.

1960 is the third straight year the U.S. has had a balance-of-payments deficit of more than \$3 billion. One reason is that the U.S.'s vast military and foreign-aid commitments overseas far outweigh the

current surplus of exports over imports. Result; some 5.1; billion—in gold—has been transferred to overseas creditors. In its efforts to stem the flow, the Elsenhow-er Administration last November ordered that the number of service dependents overseas be cut from 48,000 to 200,000 Administration decreed that post exchanges and commissaries might no longer carry such non-US, goods as Leica cameras, Japanese yubsta dolls and tax-free Stotch whisky.

Arguoble Estimete, Such expedients, the Administration calculated might jar a lot of lives, but would make a \$500 million difference in the deficit. Even that estimate is arguable. For one thing, many servicemen are certain to bring their families overseas as "unauthorized dependents," spending U.S. dollars touris-tayle. For another, a serviceman who can no longer go to the PX to buy say. a Letca, to the part of the part o

What most irritates the overseas servicemen is the feeling that they are being made to pay for the U.S.'s international deficit when other, perhaps more effective, measures might have been taken. Administration was a feel of the deficit should have been made at least a year ago. Instead, they argue, the Administration waited until too late, then rushed in with the moves against service spending for the simple quirien pole legislative action.

Moving to Help. Some critics maintain that the gold flow could have been slowed to a trickle if the Treasury had asked major U.S. creditors overseas—e.g., government-controlled central banks coldlar credits for gold. Others argue that the problem might still solve itself: once the U.S. economy recovers, much of the gold that has been transferred to prosper-vestment will flow right back to the U.S.

vestment will flow right back to the U.S. Some European governments have already moved to help the U.S. maintain the strength of the dollar. The Nothertense of the theory of the theory of the Stoo million in postwar debts; Britain's Bank of England moved to head off further flow of hot money by cutting its discount rate from 15½ to 15%. All solid Secondary Monetary Funds, which sold Secondary Monetary Lond, which sold Secondary Safay million of gold—the first such week, by increase since November 1594, by increase since November 1594.

THE SUPREME COURT

All he wanted was a sandwich and a cup of tea while his bus made a brief store in Richmond, Va. But Bruce Boynton, a law student at Washington's Negro Howard University, wanted to eat his snack in the white section of the bus terminal's

segregated lunchroom. A restaurant official ordered Boynton to leave, and when Boynton declined, called the cops. Boynton was fined \$10 in police court, and his conviction was upheld by Virginia's Supreme Court.

Boynton kept right on fighting the case, the appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court where lawyers supplied by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attempted to turn the Boynt of the Color of the Color of the Color gle against Jim Crow. Arguing on broad constitutional grounds, Boynton's lawyers claimed that he had been deprived of his rights under the U.S. Constitution's equal protection, due process and commerce

For various reasons the Boynton case was a less-than-ideal test of such a far-reaching issue. Any decision would almost certainly have been taken to apply to the touchy sit-in demonstrations that have the control of the control of

With an almost audible sigh of relief, the Court ignored the constitutional issues, confined itself to the Justice Department's argument, and last week department's argument, and last week department's argument, and the versaturant, even though privately owned, was an integral part of the busines's services. "Interstate passengers have to eat." Observed the Supreme Court, and they discrimination prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Act."

So anxious was the Supreme Court to make sure that its decision would not reach too far, it took the trouble to specify about limitations. "We are not holding," wrote Justice Hugo Black for the state of the state

SEQUELS

Found Guilty

On the sidewalk outside Manhattan's general sessions court, Hulan Jake dazedly spoke to newsmen: "I say to all of you that I am fully convinced of my inno-cence." A few moments earlier, an all-white jury had reported itself as totally believe to the provide the provide stay of the prov



Manhattan's Jack
Loyal, lackluster and proud.

Specifically, the jury found Hulan Jack guilty of 1) permitting one Sidney J. Ungar, a tenement tycoon and real estate speculator, to foot the \$4,000 bill for decorating Jack's Harlem apartment at a time when Ungar was eagerly seeking a \$30 million slum-clearance contract from the law. An earlier trial had resulted in a hung jury.

Last week's verdict presumably marked the end of a long and tortuous trail for Hulan Jack. A teen-aged immigrant from the Caribbean island of St. Lucia, he began his career at the end of a mop handle, as janitor for the Peerless Paper Box Co., Inc. But politics was his real interest, and Jack soon earned a reputation as a loyal if lackluster satrap of Tammany Hall. When the Manhattan borough presidency became available in 1953, Jack was available. He was proud to point out that he was the highest-paid (\$35,000 per year) Negro to hold elective office in the U.S.

LABOR

Hoffa's Hornswoggle

In all his brushes with courts, congressional committees, ethical practices committees and assorted reformers. Teamster Boss James Riddle Hofai has earned a reputation as a thoroughly bad egg. But, curiously, even some of his critic pay him his many faults, they say. Jimmy Hofai always takes good care of his Teamsters. Last week a federal grand jury in Florida leveled charges against Hofai that, if proved, should smash forever the notion that the cares a hoot about the welfare of

After examining evidence supplied by agents of the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service and the Post Office Department, the federal grand jury indicted Hoffa and two other men on twelve counts, charged them with misusing money from the Teamster treasury. According to the indictment, Hoffa, Henry Lower, former president of Detroit's Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators Local Union No. 376, and Robert E. McCarthy Jr., former branch manager of Detroit's Bank of the Commonwealth, took \$500,000 out of the treasuries of the Teamster organizations in Detroit and deposited the money in a non-interestbearing account in an Orlando, Fla. bank. The bank in turn lent money to Sun Valley, Inc .- a land development company



Sun Valley's Retirement Haven High, dry and rolling.

of which Henry Lower is president. The company then bought up Florida lots at about \$18 apiece, and with Hoffa's help began promoting the land as a haven for retired and aging Teamsters-selling the lots at prices ranging from \$150 to \$1,000. Customers were assured, continued the indictment, that the lots were "all on high, dry and rolling land," when in fact many were "so low and permeated with water as to make them unsuitable" for building. Thus rank-and-file Teamsters were high-pressured and hornswoggled into buying back, at inflated prices, the land that had been purchased with Teamster funds. At the same time, said the Florida grand jury, Hoffa and his pals were using Sun Valley profits for their personal benefit.

If convicted, Jimmy Hoffa could be fined as much as \$1,000 and sentenced to five years on each of the twelve counts in a place that would at least be high, dry and habitable.

HISTORICAL NOTES Three Sailors at Pearl

At 1005 on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1041, the 33,000-toh battleshij West Urginis ank in Pearl Harbor's waters, victim of half a dozen Japanese toppedoes. The attack had come so suddenly, the great hip was real tack had come so suddenly, the great hip was real tack had come so suddenly, the great hip was real tack had suffered to the sunday of th

It was a salvagers' report, dated 1942 and made after the West Virginia had been refloated to be refitted for battle. The salvagers had found "evidences that some of the men had lived for considerable periods and finally succumbed due to lack of oxygen." The three seamen, names

unknown, had been trapped in a storeroom in the forward section of the ship, starboard side. With all power destroyed, they had no way to communicate with the world outside, to let anyone know they were still alive. They had access to fresh water and emergency rations, and they kept alive while the oxygen lasted. They had a calendar, and as each long day passed, bringing no help or hope of help, the men crossed it off with an X. The days lengthened into a week, then into two weeks, then two days more. And that was all. The bodies of the three men were found in the storeroom. The last day they had marked off on the calendar was Dec. 23-16 days after the West Virginia went down.

Little Boy & Fat Man

At first glance, the two bombs appeared to be nothing special. One looked like a blunt-nosed torpedo; the other had the shape of a bulky, overweight blimp. So why, until last week, had the State Department suppressed all pictures of them for 15 secretive years?

The answer becomes understandable when the two fin-tailed monsters are identified. They were the first operators are identified, They were the first operators with the simmer of the two, was a duplicate of the 10-tillion, which was a duplicate of the 10-tillion, which is sometimes of the total the simmer of the two was a duplicate of the 10-tillion, which is sometimes of two the simmer of the 10-tillion of the 10-tillion of 10-tilli

Whatever tragedy the sight of Little Boy and Fat Man recalled, it was less personal than the recurrent horror that still afflicts former Army Air Corps Major Claude Eatherly, pilot of the recon-



U.S.S. WEST VIRGINIA BURNING AT PEARL HARBOR
A long time on the colendar.



LITTLE BOY



Los Alamos Scientific Laborators FAT MAN A big bang for a blimp.

naissance plane that fingered Hiroshima for A-bomb attack. It was Eatherly, looking down from his B-29, who found Hiroshima free of cloud cover and selected it as a target. Guilt feelings for his part in that historic flight left Eatherly suffering from "neurosis with psychotic manifestations," and he was discharged from the service. He has not yet recovered.

Ever since he became a civilian. Eatherly has been in and out of hospitals and in and out of trouble. Back home in Texas, he was picked up a couple of times for forgery. Then he was arrested for theft and sent to a VA hospital in Waco for treatment. When he got out, he tried robbing post offices and breaking into a drive-in grocery. Always, his war record got him off and he was sent back to the hospital for further treatment. But this fall the ex-pilot walked out of the Waco hospital once more, and he has not been heard from since. Last week the search for him extended throughout the Southwest. As for Claude Eatherly, he probably does not care whether he stays lost or is found. He has not cared about much of anything since the times of Little Boy and Fat Man.

NEW YORK

Reaching the Unreachables

Out of the night that shadows Harlems' fith and fear, two 1966 Ford station wagons raced north on the New York State Thruway toward Tarrytown and the comfortable hilltop home of James Arthur Vaus Jr., an ex-convict once known as a wiretapper for West Coast Gangster Market Coast Canada and Carlon Control of the Coast Canada and Carlon Control of the Carlon C

It seemed obvious that no good could

d obvious that no good count

come out of such an Apalachin Jr. sort of meeting between the young toughs and the two ex-cons. But the session had the full backing of New York City's police. For 'Big Jim' Yaus and 'Pete' Thomas were trying to prevent a "hop," or gang fight, that might have ended in another bloody teen-age killing on East Harlem's

dark stree

No Doubters. As the moving spirits of a remarkably successful East Harlem rehabilitation mission named Youth Development Inc., Vaus and Thomas are two of the most expert bop-busters in the business. They, along with the staff of the city Youth Board, are the reason why 1960 has seen only ten teen-age gang killings, compared with 23 a year ago. Y.D.I. is essentially Vaus's baby. An experienced crook, Jim Vaus in 1949 got religion after meeting Billy Graham, turned evangelist himself, wrote a moderately successful book titled Why I Quit Syndicated Crime. His new vocation took him to East Harlem, where he became convinced that he could turn his talents to more practical purpose than pulpitry. Moving his family from the West Coast to Tarrytown, Vaus rounded up some 400 reformminded financial supporters, set up Y.D.I. for boys in a Harlem front-store room, Around the corner he set up a girls' branch, fitted it out with hair dryers and other beauty parlor equipment, hired a woman to supervise activities there.

But Vaus still had trouble winning the confidence of East Harlem's ganglads. And it was not really until he met tough Pete Thomas, who spoke the language of East Harlem as it can only be spoken by those who have been raised in its asphalt jungle, that Vaus made significant headway. After Vaus persuaded Thomas to work full time with Y.D.I., the organization became an important factor in East Harlem life. Some might suspect Vaus and Thomas, with their criminal backgrounds, of being a couple of Fagin types, but the doubters do not include the cops, educators or social workers in East Harlem. Says Edward Gersh, dean of discipline at Jefferson Park Junior High School: "The boys we recommend to lim are the ones that are rejected by other agencies. I call them Unreachables. When Jim first came here, he said he wanted to work with the most difficult kids we had. I thought he'd be spinning his wheels, but I underestimated him. He managed to reach them.

Rice & Beans. Explaining V.D.I.'s methods, Pete Thomas says: "You don't get anywhere by antagonizing a kid. You got to feel their feelings of anger and uncertainty, dig? That way-out feeling of wanting to hurt and not caring who. This is why I think V.D.I. is so great—it's the arroz y habichuelas [rice and beans] the

kids need.

Recently, a bop began between the Turbans and the Senators. How did it start? Nothin', nothin'. Thomas recalls, "A guy steps on another guy's shoes or looks at another guy's sit. Anything to relieve the boredom, keep their pride, their manhood, their status of not being punks. They got to show they're puro coration [all heart]. O.K. There was supposed to be a fair fight between two guys—one Senator and one Turban. Chino was supposed to fight a guy from the Senators, But then another Turban pulls out a gun and he burns [shoots]. The Senators figure it's on: the Turbans are on a burn. We heard about it on Jim's car telephone. Iim asked me. 'Can you make

contact? I said I thought so."
The Burn's On. Pete walked into the Senators' hangout. "Hey, baby," he said, "what's happenigh." "All little mess cook-width of the said of the

few moments, then growled angrily: "I thought you had heart. Heart I don't doubt, baby; you got heart. But no brains in your head. Maybe I'm wrong. You tell me. Excuse me for blowing my top."

"Look, Pete," said the boy, "you know how it is, man. This is Little Ray's fault. He pulled out his piece." After long argument, the desired meeting was arranged for Vaus's place at Tarrytown. Pete arranged to pick up the Turban chiefains; ranged to pick up the Turban chiefains; tots. In Vaus's basement meeting room, the gang leaders began arguing; "You come into our block and burned us..., "Look, aman. I ain't no punk, you know!..." Studdenly, Pete crashed his fist down on the control of the con



REFORMERS VAUS & THOMAS (REAR) AT ARBITRATION

Pete. "you supposed to be president, right? You can't be a punk, right?"

Willy replied: "No, man, I got heart, you know that, man, T Pet corrected him: "You got a mind. Dig, man, I'm not tellin' you this to make you feel great. You don't like it, we deal [fight]." There was silence. Pete continued: "Look, Big Jim gave me instructions—you guys want to meet and talk. In your hands are the lives of your own boys. Dig, baby."

Fete had hit a nerve. The Senators said they would be willing to meet to talk peace terms with Turban leaders—but they were fearful lest the Turbans come armed. Said Pete Thomas: "You have our word—not a kid will be carrying a piece. Jim Vaus vouches for this. Never has YDL, broken its word. Now, haby, you out it's gonna go down your throat." The Senators agreed to arbitration.

"We Ain't Punks!" Thomas next paid a call on the Turbans, sat down next to the president, stared silently at him for a

A little mess cookin' up.

president, thing wrong. Will you accept?" "No.

man," said Willy, "I told you one of our boys got hurt." Cried a Turban: "We ain't punks! You don't accept it that way, we burn—that's all."

Interjected Pete Thomas: "Look, Willy, what do you say when a guy sayso, you're paskin them to do—give in, lose all dignity, all manhood, make punks out of them." That so somehow hit home. Minutes later the Sentators moved into another room to caucus about continuing the feed. When they returned, one shrugged: "It's off." And so it was.

From V.D.I. headquarters in East Harlem last week came the sounds of a Christmas card rehears! (ap boys, eight girls). The Unreachables were, to be sure, a little short on harmony, but anybody who watched and listened could sense that I'm Vaus and Peter Thomas were infusible the lives of the tough kids with something very much like pure ocrazion.

FOREIGN NEWS

ALGERIA

In the Lions' Den

"De Gaulle to the gallows!" shouted the European mobs in Oran and Algiers to whom he had once been hero. They had been powerful enough in 1956 to rout. Premier Guy Mollet with a barrage of contantoes and dangerous enough in 1958 to bring down the Fourth Republic. Now they threatened death or diskiguration if President Charles de Gaulle dared to set foot in Algeria.

Indomitable, Charles de Gaulle boarded a Caravelle jet plane at Orly airport and flew to Algeria. Arriving in a driving rain, this first stop on a six-day tour was in this first stop on a six-day tour was in Oran, where 9,000 Moslems and 8,000 angry Europeans jammed the main square. Some Moslems, on order of their employments, and the state of the six of the si

Piecing Whitle. The rain-drenched crowd chanted a rhythmic "Alegéria Crowd chanted a rhythmic "Alegéria (Alegéria with piercia) furce-short and two-long whistles. Ignoring the clamor, De Gaulle (limbed from his car, waved cordially, and entered the town hall to address local dignitaries. When he emerged, the square reverberated with caterwauling shouts and whistles. De Gaulle ambled in his camel galt straight into the crowd at the point where the shouting was loudest. Startled where the shouting was loudest. Startled that they paused in mid-scream to shake his hand.



DE GAULLE AT AÏN TÉMOUCHENT Cheers, kisses and a sodden sandwich.

Tall and solemn. De Gaulle marched on until he reached the mass of apathetic Moslems, who might boycott De Gaulle's projected referendum or be coerced into voting no. His presence set them wild be a set of the set of the

escorted De Gaulle back to his car, where his bodyguards were waiting, pale with apprehension. Said a tough French general: "It was one of the most moving things I have ever seen."

Your Algeria, The tumultuous weather followed Be Gaulle on his helicopter flight across western Algeria to the ancient Moslem city of Tlemcen, as recently as last year a fanatic stronghold of the F.L.N. rebels. Landing in a haistorm, De Gaulle received a wildly enthusiastic reception from the city's overwhelmingly Moslem population.

Speaking to a group of Moslem municipal councilors and mayors, De Gaulle said, "I am glad to be in your great country," and went on: "Your future is you without exception. Since the Moslem community is by far the most numerous, I say it is up to you to show your sense of responsibility, your worth, your imdifferent properties of the properties of the Algeria is about to begin in liberty, equality and fratemity."

De Gaulle warned the Europeans-who are certain to vote against him-that the "new" Algeria could not be built without their help and the help of France. But De Gaulle's special appeal was to the army, which could rig next month's election against him if it chose, intimidate Moslems into abstaining or voting no. Addressing the officers of the garrison, he again spoke of the "new" Algeria, which "must be herself, otherwise-and you know this only too well-she will sever all her links with France." He set two tasks for the army: "First of all, to prevent things going badly from the security point of view, which has not yet been completed, Second, fraternity [with the



RIOTERS IN ALGIERS
Bricks, garbage cans and a sick frustration.

Moslems], which has scarcely begun. I count on you all to help me."

Dismayed Enemies, At week's end, De Gaulle had sailed as safely through the political storms as through the rain and hail of Algerian weather-though he had stayed out of Algeria's biggest cities, In Paris, his right-wing opponents in the Assembly were reduced to hand-wringing pleas ("the motherland cannot abandon its sons!"). There were only three leaders with the dynamism to rally the European extremists of Algiers-General Raoul Salan, fiery Pierre Lagaillarde and Jacques Soustelle, once both a Cabinet member and close friend of De Gaulle, Not one of them was in either Algeria or France. General Salan has been sulking in Spain for six weeks. Young, red-bearded Pierre Lagaillarde, given "provisional liberty" the military tribunal trying him for his part in last January's insurrection in Algiers, fled to Spain last week, asking for political asylum, His friends in Algiers were dismayed. "I can't understand what came over Pierre." moaned one, "His trial was going so well!" Jacques Soustelle, the most dangerous man of all and De Gaulle's most gifted opponent, curiously chose last week to visit the U.S., where he answered newsmen's questions with despairing shrugs

Serono Soloud, On De Gaulle's arrival in Algeria, riotres surged through Algiers and Oran, but were easily contained by helmeted police using tear-gas bombs and "defensive" grenades, which explode with a loud noise but do little damage. Some dichards built a barricade in Algiers' Rue and the surface of th

But next day the mob came back for more. From balconies and rooftops, demonstrators showered root tiles and bricks on the advancing lines of police, Lettherone that the state of the state of the state tails, which burst into flowers of orange flame and clouds of oily smoke. In a doorway a young girl, her eyes streaming from tear gas, screamed at the police: "Executioners!" Dangerous but disorganan aimless fury born of frustration, with

Deserted by their leaders, deprived or the tacit support of the army, faced by the oppressive knowledge that De Gaulle will almost certainly win next month's referendum in France, it was the Europen extremists who seemed on the brink of defeat. An exilled leader may suddenthem; the French army, in some turn of events, might come to their aid. De Gaulle this week was, among other things, gambling with his own life. The cards he held were courage, personal pressige, the voice of reason, and his serene conviction that and grandeur.

It might just be enough. Watching De Gaulle move fearlessly through the mobs, a right-wing activist said in grudging admiration: "He's a pigheaded salaud, but there's no denying he's got guts."

RUSSIA

Enigma Variations

Three months ago, as Nikita Khrushchev sailed toward U.S. shores, he was accompanied by Russian vessels specifically equipped to track space hardware. Sharpening the mystery of the ships' mission were persistent rumors, encouraged by the Russians, that a man would be fired into space soon and brought back. It would make a grand accompaniment to Khrushchev's arrival in Manhattan. But the expectations were never fulfilled. Then on Oct. 25 came a curiously noncommittal announcement that Khrushchev's hand-picked chief of Soviet Missile Forces, Marshal Mitrofan I, Nedelin, had died in an "airplane accident." Last week two reports from Europe offered different versions of what had really happened. The first report, sent from Switzerland by the Chicago Daily News's veteran correspondent Paul Ghali and attributed to



Russia's Marshal Nedelin A cosualty of outer space?

"foreign diplomats in Bern," said the Russians had actually rocketed a manned capsule into space sometime in early October. "But the Russian scientists on the ground were unable to separate the container from its vehicle," the report went on, "Disintegration of the vehicle and the passenger followed," Marshal Nedelin was called on the carpet by Khrushchev some time after the Soviet Premier's return to Russia from the U.S. on Oct. 15 and given a savage dressing down. As a result, Nedelin committed suicide. The state funeral demonstratively accorded him on Oct. 27, said Ghali, was merely part of the same subterfuge as the "airplane accident.

¶ Italy's Continentale news agency had a different story: Nedelin had been among 100 killed when a "new Russian rocket," scheduled to be launched as a part of the anniversary celebrations of the Bolshevik revolution Nov. 7, blew up prematurely on Oct. 21. Killed in the accident along with Nedelin, according to Continentale, were Colonel General Nikolai O. Pavlovsky, assistant to the army chief of staff, and Professor Dmitry V. Efremov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Atomic Energy Committee.

On Oct. 24, Pravda announced that Pavlovsky had died "while carrying out his duty" and on Nov. 28, that Efremov had passed away after "a grave illness."

THE COMMUNISTS

20,000-Word Creed

In A.D. 232 the Emperor Constantine, disturbed because the Ariah heresy had started a spusher than the the Ariah started a started a spusher than the stornal security of the Roman world, summoned the Council of Nicaea, hanged episcopal heads together until the bishops agreed on the Nicaen Cered, a concles statement of belief that runs in the Latin version to only 162 words, yet managed to postpone

religious schism for 700 years. Five weeks ago Nikita Khrushchev convened in Moscow an ecumenical council of the Communist hierarchs of 8 nations to deal with the threat of schism raised by efforts of the brash Peking Communist school to put itself forward as the true exemplar of Communist faith and pracexemplar of Communist faith and practyle was published in Moscow and in Communist papers around the world.

Foiled Papering. As the most concise reconcilation presently possible of conflicting Communist points of view, the summary communiqué runs to 20,000 words, or three times as long as the last similar pronouncement of a Communist council, the 1957 declaration that formally approved the Communist's plans for peaceful coexistence.

All the words fail to paper over the growing evidence of deep ideological disagreement. In place of the flat 1957 assertion that the Russian Communist Party plays the "leading role in the Socialist movement," the new document merely observes that historically the Russian party is "universally recognized as the vanguard of the world Communist movement." As if to underline Red China's view that Moscow has a primacy only in time, the Peking party daily Jen Min Jih Pao editorialized that henceforth all Communist parties are "completely equal and independent." Instead of talking of the "monolithic unity of the Socialist camp," the communiqué spoke of the "comity" of Communist states.

Chinese Jones. The Chinese Communists seemed ready to give a little, but not much, on specific issues of dispute with Moscow. They conceded that in underdeveloped countries Communist powers temporarily may cooperate with "bourgeois nationalists" who are actively trying to throw off amperialism. But such elements, throw off amperialism. But such elements, because the community of the control of the community of the community and the community and the community and the community assisted Egypt and Iraq, where Russia has been attempting to buy the

favor of the governments in power with gifts and loans, complaining bitterly that local Communist leaders still "languish in torture chambers" in both countries just as in Spain and West Germany.

To celebrate the paper victory, China's Chairman Liu Shao Chi took off on a stately processional round the Soviet Union in company with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, At a "friendship" rally in Moscow, Brezhnev promised that "the day is not far off when the stinking corpse of Chinang Kai-shek will no longer poison the atmosphere" of the U.N.

On the issue that originally started the Peking Moscow dispute—whether war is inevitable or Communism can prevail without it—the communique took the jargen way out. War is not bound to happen, but "the peaceful coexisence of states with different social systems does not mean reconflation between the socialist and bourgeois ideologies. On the struggle of the working class and all Communist parties for the triumph of socialist ideas."

Concluded one U.S. expert of the new balance of power within the Red system: "The Russians have always been more equal than the others. Now they are less more equal than they used to be."

CONGO

Off with Their Heads
With Patrice Lumumba safely in jail,

quieter times might presumably be expected in the Congo. Not so. To Military Boss Colonel Joseph Mobutu's headquarters came an alarming telegram from Stanleyville: DEMAND IMMEDIATE LIEER-ATION PRIME MINISTER LUMUMBA... IF NOT WILL ARREST ALL BELGIAMS IN EASTERN PROVINCE AND BEGIN BY CUT-TING OFF HEADO OF SOME OF THEM.

The signature on the head-chopping

te'egram was that of Bernard Salumu, a moody, fast-talking 31-year-old Communist sympathizer who once had been Lumumba's private secretary, now found himself in complete control of Eastern Province, which he proceeded to declare independent last week. Weeks ago Lumumba sent Salumu to Stanleyville to set the stage for a new Lumumba-run capital in competition with Léopoldville. Salumu dealt harshly with Lumumba's foes. When eleven anti-Lumumba members of the Congo's Parliament flew back to oppose the regime in Stanleyville, Salumu's men grabbed them off the plane, beat them mercilessly. One of them, Alphonse Songolo, was left blind in one eye and near

death from his injuries. Standing in the Sun, Since then Salumu has used the gendarmerie to keep Stanleyville in a perpetual state of terror. Fortnight ago he herded all 600 of Stanleyville's whites into an open field where they stood for hours in the broiling sun awaiting an "identity check," Passengers arriving by air were searched on arrival, then forced to stoop down and pick up their wallets and other belongings that Salumu's men had thrown to the ground. Daphne Parks, a consular official of the British embassy, was slapped twice by gendarmes, who then unzipped her dress. Priests and congregations more than once were ordered out of church at gun point, forced to run around in the hot sun.

Pleading a lack of orders, the U.N.'s Stanleyville garrison of 1,500 Ethiopian troops raised hardly a finger at these outrages; but last week, when the threats of beheadings came in from Stanleyville's Salumu, U.N. headquarters finally went into action. U.N. chief of staff, Ethiopia's General Mangasha Iysasu, was rushed commandeered a school building in which all the 2,000 whites of the province were offered haven and surrounded it with his troops. But several Belgians, in the Stanleyville jail on other charges, already were in Salumu's hands if he chose to chop heads; and, of course, the hapless, half-blind Alphonse Songolo remained a hostage.

Pleas for Patrice. In Manhattan's U.N. headquarters, the plight of Songolo bothered almost no one. The loudest laments were for Patrice Lumumba, who, it was rumored, had been mistreated in Colonel Mobutu's army jail, though doctors reported he was only somewhat bruised from the Congolese arrest techniques, which prescribe cuffing and a few kicks in the behind, Russia's Delegate Valerian Zorin introduced a new motion in the Security Council, demanding Lumumba's immediate release from jail and reinstallation as Premier. Moreover, said Zorin, the U.N. should get out of the Congo and let the peace-loving Congolese handle things themselves. Continuing Khrushchev's campaign to destroy Hammarskiold. Zorin said of the phlegmatic man at his side: "We must note once again that Mr. Hammarskjold speaks and acts like the colonizers."

The U.N.; Compo operation was under attack from other directions. Anny at the ouster of his diplomats from Löde poldvelle, Gamal Abdel Naser announced that he was withdrawing the U.A.R.; significant of the composition of t

Doggedly, Dag Hammarskjold faced the gales of criticism. "The original reasons for the U.N, military presence are still valid if we are to avoid chaos and anarchy," he told the Security Council. "Withdraw the U.N, force and, it is my fear, everything would crumble."

THE ATOM

The Nth Power

The world's atomic club has become one country bigger.

The news was considered urgent enough to summon members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee to Washington for an urgent unscheduled Washington for an urgent unscheduled John Kennedy, Around it all was an aura of deep secreey. Was it someone's first successful A-boomby Was it a nuclear pile gone crital? Those in the Irons worth of the John Condens of

First speculation was that the 1th power was Red China, which has recently been boasting that it would have its own atom bomb in a matter of months. But knowledgeable sources in Washington declared that the nation was neither of the Communist nor the NATO bloc.



LUMUMBA & CONGOLESE CAPTORS But who wept for Songolo?



Fifteen years after Hitler, a new pivot for the West.

WEST GERMANY

Watchman on the Rhine

(See Cover)

Under the grey, wintry skies of Paris. the foreign and defense ministers of the world's greatest politico-military alliance gather this week. At NATO's annual meeting, the agenda, as always, is simple: the defense of Europe. But this year there is a mood that old assumptions are outdated, old battle doctrines need revision, old relationships have shifted,

The urgency of fear that forged NATO's first army has long vanished: so has the invulnerability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent that so long buttressed NATO's

troops from afar.

Within Europe itself, NATO's policymakers confront a historic new fact that would have seemed incredible at NATO's birth in 1949. Only 15 years after Hitler's death, a new German army has taken its place as the pivot of Western defense in Europe. With half a million French troops tied down in Algeria, the Germans are already the strongest European force on the Continent. In two or three years time, the West German Bundeswehr will match if not surpass in might all the other NATO armies in Europe combined, including the powerful U.S. Seventh Army. Nuclear NATO. Only five years ago, the new German Bundeswehr accepted its first recruits, Today the Bundeswehr has some 280,000 men, and by the end of next year will be at a planned strength of 340,000. Eleven of the army's projected twelve divisions have been activated, and

have already been committed to NATO. and the rest will be next year. The big question at NATO's Paris meeting-nuclear arms-is also at heart a German question. France's President Charles de Gaulle raised the whole subject by insisting on creating his own independent nuclear striking force. What if

the twelfth will be next month, Seven

West Germany raised the issue too? To head off such a rivalry, General Lauris Norstad, NATO's supreme commander in Europe, has proposed that the alliance should have its own nuclear force.

There are signs that President-elect Kennedy is thinking along Norstad's lines. In a book review written for the Saturday Review last September, Kennedy declared, "We must think through afresh the military mission of NATO," In the book before him, British Military Expert B. H. Liddell Hart argued that European nations perhaps should abandon atomic weapons and concentrate on conventional forces, leaving the U.S. the task of deterring Soviet atomic strength. Kennedy was convinced that European nations would likely prefer another solution: "Our partners may wish to create a NATO deterrent, supplementary to our own, under a NATO nuclear treaty." That is Norstad's pitch.

NATO would then become the world's fifth power. Inevitably that means giving nuclear weapons to Germany, the new NATO power in Europe. With the memory of the Nazi armies so fresh in the minds of many Europeans, this is no easy decision. Properly enough, the man who will argue Germany's case in Paris this week will be the man who has created West Germany's new army, Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss.

Brown Study. At 45, Franz Josef Strauss is a brawny, brawling bull of a Bavarian who symbolizes the unsettling vitality of the new Germany, Rough ruthless and flamboyant, he bowls over obstacles in his way like a Tiger tank smashing through a Pomeranian pine forest. He is youthful, energetic, smart, unpredictable, corrosively realistic, Strauss is dedicated to NATO. But he is also proud of Germany's new strength. He demands that Germany get the confidence that dedication and strength deserve. Says Strauss: "Either we are admitted as equal

partners in NATO or we are not. You cannot have it both ways.

Youngest and toughest member of Adenauer's Cabinet. Strauss is a man most Germans expect will surely rule Germany some day. He looks as German as a stein of beer. A hulking man (5 ft. 11 in., 190 lbs.) with the powerful chest of a onetime cycling champion, he walks with the stiff. lurching gait of a Bavarian peasant. His eyes are small and blue, his head square and massive. But inside the square head of this butcher's son is a fantastically retentive brain that gobbles up details of technology and digests the lumpiest government problem.

His father, a staunch Catholic, kept a butcher shop in the Schwabing sector of Munich in the years Naziism got started there. More than once, young Franz Josef wrapped cold cuts for a poultry-breeding patron named Heinrich Himmler, Across from the butcher shop at No. 49 Schellingstrasse, Heinrich Hoffman kept a photographic shop where a frequent visitor was a pale, mustached man named Adolf Hitler. One day when Butcher Strauss caught his son-aged five-handing out pamphlets that some brown shirt had given him, he gave the boy a thrashing right there in the Schellingstrasse, "That," says Franz Josef Strauss, "was my first experience in politics.

Local Gods. The Schwabing sector was a kind of Munich equivalent of Paris' Latin Quarter. Munich's finest university was near by, abstract painters mingled with budding ballerinas, and professors were the local gods, Young Franz Josef might have gone right on cutting Weisswürste and Leberkäs all his life if the parish priest had not observed how swiftly the lad caught the meaning of his Latin prayers and helped get him a scholarship at the crack Maximilian Gymnasium.

Franz Josef proved to be a standout student. He won highest prizes in Latin. somewhat offset by his predilection for

rowdy pranks, which kept his grades in deportment low and his popularity with fellow students high. He developed a passion for bicycling, once entered a 75-mile cross-country bike race and won it, earning himself the title of "South German Road Champion." Resisting pressure to join the Nazis, he enrolled himself and his new motorcycle in the innocuous National Socialist Motorized Corps, which was little more than a sports club, At Munich University, he ranked at the top in all examinations, seemed destined for teaching. Even after he was drafted in 1939 and assigned to an antiaircraft unit, he was forever getting leave to take more exams, His academic hopes were smashed when the war wrecked Germany, and even the manuscript of his unfinished thesis ("The Idea of World Empire in Justin's Historiae Philippicae") was burned in a raid that leveled No. 49 Schellingstrasse.

Prisoner of Freedom, Caught with his flak outfit in the Stalingrad encirclement. Strauss escaped but suffered frostbite so severe in both feet that he was declared unfit for combat. Ending the war as a lieutenant and an instructor at a flak school in southern Bavaria, Strauss was taken prisoner by the U.S. Third Army. It was the break of his life. The Americans made Strauss an interpreter. Then, finding that he was untainted by Nazi ties, they gave him a local-government job. Under American supervision, a new Catholic party was being formed in Bavaria. Joining forces with those who wanted to make it a modern conservative party to include Protestant merchants and Catholic trade unionists as well as the peasant diehards. Strauss was named secretarygeneral of the new Christian Social Union

The boy who wanted to teach had found his true vocation. In 1949 Strauss was elected to the first postwar Bundestag, At 33, he was the leader of Bavaria's delegation by virtue of his party post. "Anyone who wants a weapon in his hand," he said in one of his first speeches, "should have his hand cut off."

salte uses a little decognition policy not only to enforce total disarrament of a nation that had thrice in 70 years invaded its neighbors. but to re-educate Germans to hate militarism. The Communist invasion of Korea changed all that. The danger that limited war could start in Europe, too, led U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in September 1950, to propose the rearmament of West Germans propose the rearmament of the Cerman in the start of the propose that the start of the star

In West Germany, Acheson's proposal met with sharp resistance. Believe me," observed then-President Theodor Heuse, "aft first it was not very easy to explain to the man in the street that it was his duty to do military service, after had been told by propaganda that his previous military service had been bordering on criminal action." By this time, Franz Josef Strauss had Observed that the man to get Straus had observed that the man to get Adensuer, When Adenauer, under Allied Pressure, began at laking up German rear-

mament, Strauss did too. It looked like a road to political power.

Crashing the Cabinet. In the face of heckling by table-banging Socialists, Adenauer once faltered. Strauss leaped to his feet, bellowed the opposition into silence as he argued that Russia was out to absorb Germany and that Germany's only hope lay with alliance with the West. "However much I like to see them talk to each other, I still would not like to see Dr. Adenauer and Dr. Schumacher [then Socialist leader] talk behind barbed wire in the Urals about what they should have done in the spring of 1052," he cried, Der Alte was so moved that he strode down to wring Strauss's hand, After Strauss delivered a big Bavarian majority in the 1953 elections, Adenauer offered



STRAUSS & ADENAUER Next?

him the Ministry for Family and Youth Affairs. "Me, a bachelor, in charge of family affairs?" countered Strauss, who was leading a pretty gay life in the winehouses of Bonn. He settled for Minister Without Portfolio, a likelier steppingstone to the defense ministry.

Jeered Ostrich. It took him three years to snatch the defense job away from Theodor Blank, the mild-mannered antimitarist to shown Adenauer had given it. Strauss knew all about the art of war in military theory and political practice. Thereafter, Strauss was at the center of all fights in the Bundestag, and stemographers complained that the spoke half again as fast as any other debater.

The Socialists jeered at his name, which means "outstin" in German, Strauss, perhaps the best extempore speaker in the country, gave base in kind. Once he flung out the suggestion that Germany might some day consider "the Austrian Soution," i.e., neutrality. In the outery that followed, Strauss explained that for the fore-the outside of the country and the country and the strain of the country and the strain of the str

under Strauss Germany's defense policies would be tailored to Germany's interests. In Cabinet meetings, he badgered Blank relentlessly, once making Adenauer so angry that he reportedly told Strauss afterward: "You'll never get the defense ministry. Herr Strauss, You'll never get it."

To keep him occupied, Adenauer made him Minister of Aromic Affairs, Typically, Strauss plunged into the job with zeal, read so deeply in scientific tests that after a conference with him a Nobel prize-winner remarked. "There were moments when I wasn't sure who had studied more chemistry, he or I." From his study he acquired a conviction that the new forces must have nuclear weapons, arguing that otherwise the German soldier would fight at a suicidal disadvantage.

In late 1956 Adenauer grudgingly decided that Strauss was ready for the job and made him, at 41. Minister of De-

fense, moving Blank to Labor. More Equal. From the instant he took over, Strauss made clear that West Germany should be treated as an equal by its NATO partners, and not as an ex-sinner on probation. The Germans will never agree to be "foot soldiers to the American atomic knights," he proclaimed. He got Germans appointed to top NATO commands; currently, German General Hans Speidel is commander of all allied ground forces in Central Europe, Original NATO doctrine called for establishment of the main line of NATO defense at the Rhine in case of Communist attack, thus abandoning most of West Germany without a fight; Strauss got the doctrine changed in favor of a fighting defense of all West German soil. To the shocked amazement of other NATO ministers, he even used beerhall language at the conference table. arguing with SHAPE Commander Norstad. Finding that the Allies had already preempted the good supply and training spots in Germany, he asked them to give some of their own land for his Bundeswehr, It was hardly the sort of request that French and British politicians leap to fulfill, When answers dragged. Strauss, with typical indifference to political considerations, began dickering for supply and training areas in Franco Spain. A spectacular explosion followed (Time, March 7), but Strauss got the results he wanted. French let 2,500 Germans train in Champagne, the Italians opened Sardinian airdromes to the Luftwaffe, and the British themselves are now quietly arranging for the Bundeswehr to store gear somewhere behind the white cliffs of Dover.

belinate in the white chins of ADDone, Strausbatto combine deepe-seated antipathy to anything that smacked of militarism. Invited to join the fight against the new threat from the east, the first reaction of German youth was "Ohne mick" (Without me.). Soldiers in uniform were boosed in public places, and the Socialist opposition attacked every defense measure as blow to the neconitations for remainer as

The psychological problems of creating the new German army were unique.
Though it was to be a democratic army.

its first officers obviously had to be veterans of the old Wehrmacht, nearly all of whom had been willing Nazi servants. Strauss set up a special "Inner Leadership" school in Koblenz where the officers were shown movies of Nazi atrocities. given handbooks on democratic treatment of subordinates. The government provided elaborate legal safeguards for the new soldier's rights and easily accessible channels through which he could air his citizen gripes. A West German soldier is told: "A command must not be followed if thereby a crime or offense might be committed." Last year the Bundeswehr's top officer, General Adolf Heusinger (whose title, with the characteristic euphemism of the new German army, is Inspector General rather than Chief of Staff), publicly praised the "Christianhumanist sense of responsibility" of the officers who joined the wartime 1944 anti-Hitler plot and said: "Their spirit and their attitude are our models." As every German soldier knows. Heusinger was a general staff officer briefing Hitler when the conspirators' bomb exploded in 1944. was wounded by the explosion.

To clear up any doubts about civilian supremacy in the new order, Strauss him-self sacked one old-line general last year for refusing to wait for him in his anteroom. At a widely publicized affair, Strauss showed off his new uniforms, almost identical with what the army and Leitwalte wore in World War II. But the Leitwalte were in World War II. But the grimed Strauss, "these boots are fitted with democratic civilian rubber soles."

Interlocking System. In four years at the Defense Ministry, Frang Josef Straus has organized the fastest-growing military force in Europe, From the foggy shore-lines of Flensburg on the Baltic north to Mitterwald on the craggy shoulders of Mitterwald on the craggy shoulders of the Mitterwald on the cragge shoulders of the night, stirring nightmares of the past and mixed feelings about the future. The sounds are the bark of parade-ground sergeants, the whine of fighter planes, the far-trailing echo of strong young voices aiming if her the Soldiers March Through along Franconian roads.

But Germany's new forces are meshed with NATO more thoroughly than any other nation's. Every unit is or will soon be committed to NATO, under the overall command of the U.S.'s General Lauris Norstad, Even in the event of an East German uprising against their Communist rulers. Strauss has said. "There will be no military West German reaction. Our troops are NATO troops." About two-thirds of all Bundeswehr supplies and ammunition are to be stored in other NATO countries. All major weapons systems are closely interlocked with those of other NATO countries. Strauss has not encouraged a new armaments industry, has placed orders for nothing larger than 40-mm, guns in Germany itself. Germany gets most of its weapons from its allies, buys more arms abroad (about \$3.5 billion worth so far) than any other



country in the world. In all, Germany is now spending about \$2.5 billion a year on its armed forces—3½% of gross national product compared with 10% for the U.S.

Army. Present strength is 172,000, the 1061 target 210,000 to 220,000. The seven German divisions in NATO, says Strauss. are intermeshed "like a Zipper" along the theoretical line of battle with British, Dutch, American and French divisions. Though the German army already has 3.000 U.S.-built tanks. Strauss plans to replace them with a lighter, faster, lower model to be produced jointly with the Italians and French. The army's other key vehicle, in conformity with the German World War II doctrine that infantrymen should ride straight into combat, is an armored personnel carrier (powered by a British engine, and using Swiss and French components) that can charge through machine-gun fire at 30 miles an hour-and has a metal roof that can be rolled up to fend off atomic fallout.

Last year 6,000 German troops, joining U.S. Seventh Army veterans in "Wintershield" mancuvers along the Danube, put on a dazzling show. In one swift swoop, a German armored unit, theoretically knocked out a battalion of Seventh Army

tankers and infantrymen.

Novy, Mainly volunteer, the navy has already reached planned strength of 320 and amassed 185 small patrol ships to help keep the Russian fleet boxed up in the Baltic. Strauss has held off building the destroyers that were suposed to lead his navy, and now has talked the German government into demanding that the Agoo-ton ceiling on the size of German works and the strauss of German wards wards wards wards wards wards wards wards to be a support of the strauss of German support of the strauss of German support of the support of the

help block the Baltic at the Skagerrak

Straits in case of war. Luftwaffe, Of a scheduled 100.000 men, the air force now has about 64,000, nearly all volunteers. Under command of Lieut. General Josef Kammhuber, boss of all German night fighters in World War II, the Luftwaffe is already airborne and climbing fast. So far, five Luftwaffe wings are flying F-86s and F-84s for NATO. After keeping the French on tenterhooks for two years over a possible order for their Mirage III fighter, Strauss plumped last year for the U.S.-built F-104 as the Luftwaffe's main-line plane. The first trainer models have already been delivered, and the first 66 operational types are due from California in April. The revitalized German aircraft industry is building 210 F-104s under license for 1961 and 1062 delivery, and a German-Belgian-Dutch consortium will supply another 364. All told, the order will cost the Bundeswehr a billion dollars, \$175 million

O Divine Simplicity. The rambunctious Defense Minister has settled down a bit since 1957, when he married a brewer's attractive daughter, a summa cum lande graduate of the same Munich school where Strauss was primus (top) of his class. They have a 10-month-old

of which will be spent in the U.S.



NATO's Norstad On the trigger, many fingers.

son named Max Josef, and Strauss has already bought the boy an electric train and, of course, made himself an expert on electric train. He still manages to knock back heroic quantities of Sekt (German Ampagne), may sit up all hours drinking beer and arguing furiously with newsroot follow politicians. He reads three to four books a week; currently, besides Robert Sherwood's Koncreed's counter on a new interest, Africa, He has not lost his total the strength of the strain of

A typical day for Strauss, when he is not off at NATO meetings, inspecting



STRAUSS & WIFE
In the villa, a lust for Latin.

bases or addressing political rallies, begins at 7;30. He has breakfast (tea, dark bread with butter and white cheese) with his wife Marianne and the baby at his villa above the Rhine. By the time his villa above the Rhine. By the time his black BMW delivers him at the office at news from 140 German and foreign newspapers. Strauss plows through it all. Working at 10p speed on a schedule prepared 14 days in advance, he fires machine-gun orders at subordinates, sees people, attends meetings, dashes off to the Bundestag, He knocks off at 7;30 or 8, when official dinner, out with his wise to an official dinner.

Ear to the Future. U.S. officials find Strauss good to work with. He is the only Minister Adenauer allows to make major policy statements in the Bundestag without horning in to amplify or correct. Yet many people feel that they cannot trust Strauss. His hell-for-leather ways, his quick temper and his unmistakable relish for power brush many Germans, and others, the wrong way, "He is his own worst enemy," says an old friend. Typically, he supports Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, 63, as Adenauer's successor, though he knows that Erhard lacks both health and political savvy to hang on for more than one term. Then it would be his turn. Meanwhile, there are signs that he wants to be Foreign Minister, and is beginning to work on Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano the way he did on Blank.

Whatever the NATO council may decide, Strauss already has the German army in training for nuclear war, using weapons with dummy warheads. The German army has four battalions equipped with Honest Johns, which can fire a nuclear charge 20 miles, and by late next year will have three more equipped with the U.S.'s new Sergeant, a missile with a 100-mile range. The nuclear warheads for these missiles are kept near by, but they do not belong to the Germans. They belong to the U.S. and are kept in the custody of U.S. representatives, to be placed in the German missiles if and when the U.S. authorizes General Norstad to

order their use by NATO forces. Fight for Volkswagen? This week, in an obviously interim gesture, the Eisenhower Administration is expected to offer five or six Polaris submarines to NATO. But these are deep-sea deterrents and Strauss wants tactical nuclear weapons that are on German ground and in hand. The Germans say such nuclear weapons would be needed, for instance, in the event of a limited war with the East Germans, in which the U.S. might hesitate about using the atom because the Russians were not directly involved. Ger-many's retired Vice Admiral Hellmuth Heve, now an Adenauer deputy on the Bundestag's defense committee, last week cited a hypothetical case in which only a NATO deterrent might work: "Suppose the Communists organized rioting at the Volkswagen works, which is only ten miles from the Soviet zone. Suppose the Russians then moved in and occupied the plant. Suppose they announced they were acting only to preserve order, had no in-



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tention of advancing farther, and would leave as soon as 'workers' rights' had been assured. Would the U.S. use atomic weapons to save the Volkswagen plant?" Or, more bluntly, would the U.S. be willing to risk nuclear retailation on its cities for the sake of a few acres of German soil?

Under Norstad's plan, the U.S. would turn over to a NATO "pool" certain quantities of the nuclear weapons now stockpiled by U.S. forces in Europe. The weapons would remain in the custody of U.S. representatives, who would teach the Germans and other NATO partners the technique of their use in combat. But when the time for combat came, the U.S. custodians would ober NATO's order.

customars whom oney NATO'S order.
Who would give that order? Would there be, as Norway's Finn Moe has alendy asked, is fungers on the tringer? No,
in such cases should rest with a "majorin" and cases should rest with a "majority" of NATO members. Vet just because it would be a limited war, he argues, there would be time for a decision by a committee—and this decision should be possible be Eurocoem silone.

The Counterweight. If Strauss has fixed his sights on Germany's own national interests, he argues those interests in terms of total commitment to the West. Says he: "Because of the invasion of Russia into the heart of Europe, establishing a bloc stretching from the Pacific to the Elbe, Germany's policy no longer has an autonomous position; it is a function of European policy. But even a united Europe can no longer be a third power between East and West; the future of Europe as a third power is gone before it began. The necessary counterweight can be achieved only by an Atlantic community with two strong components-North America and Europe.

Unlike Allenauer, who spoke for a Germany on probation. Strauss speaks for a Germany that feels its credentials are established, that demands: If the Allies need and ask for Germany's new strength for their defense, then they must give their full confidence. More than any man, Strauss embodies both the strength Germany can contribute to the free world but the strength of the strength of the strength of the but is very immessivent sense that the strength of the but its very immessivent sense.

GREAT BRITAIN

Suspects, Speak Up

For more than 300 years, Anglo-Saxon law has held that no defendant in a criminal trial can be compelled to testify. Last week the British section of the International Commission of Jurists reaffirmed that right. But what made news for law-yers on both sides of the Atlantic was the vigorous, closely reasoned dissent from the majority report by Barrister John Foster, 66, who is a Conservative M.F., but the side of the control of the property of the control of the property of

A jovial giant with a perpetually shaggy mane and one of Britain's most brilliant legal minds, Foster contends that "any system of criminal justice must strive for the truth, and who better to assist in ar-



Brodrick Holdane, Camera Press—P BARRISTER FOSTER Unsporting aim at a legal game.

riving at the truth than the chief suspect?" Foster does not demand that a witness be forced to testify, or even penalized if he chooses silence. But Foster would require the accused to listen to the questions put to him by the prosecutor and suffer "the inference of guilt" that may result from a refusal to answer.

In return, Foster offers considerable guarantees to the accused. He would bar from court all confessions obtained during police investigations, since, in every such confession, "there is an element of coercion by the police" either psychological or physical through the third degree. Therefore "it is better that confession should be given in the trial court, where the accused can be asked to explain his story in the light of all other evidence. Further, Foster would require that the accused not be called on to testify until the prosecution's evidence is concluded and a prima-facie case made out against him. The accused's counsel might still ask that the case be thrown out of court for lack of evidence, before his client was called.

Under present court practice, Foster feels, the prosecution is favored before a trial begins and the defense is favored once the parties go to court. Foster's dissent takes dead aim at this "sporting." It hink that the English criminal trial recommendations be adopted, says Foster. "I think that the English criminal trial more of a serious inquiry as to the true more of a serious inquiry as to the true matter of the crime and its real perpetrator. That should at least be the ideal towards which criminal justice should strive."

TOURISTS Visit the Beautiful U.S.

One of the biggest drains on U.S. gold—more than all the money spent by military dependents—is the flood of tourists who flock to Europe each year and leave behind them some \$600 million. One way

to get the gold back is to lure European tourists to the U.S. Two years ago President Eisenhower named 1960 as "Visit U.S.A. Vear" and promised potential travelers that "all of us here will do everything in our power to make your visit pleasant and memorable."

Unfortunately, many a foreigner gets the distinct impression that the U.S. would rather he stayed home.

European, Jack. He begins to get that hostile feeling when he learns that every prospective visitor to the U.S. must call in person at the nearest U.S. consulate for a visa (visas have all but vanished in Western Europe). If lucky, the hopeful traveler will only have to answer the 15 questions listed on the "simplified" application form, which asks the traveler to give his nationality, complexion, race and ethnic classification. One bewildered applicant answered race with "skiing and bobsledding." A French student came closer by stating that he belonged to the Latin race. The consular aide put him straight, telling him that he was a Caucasian, "I said I'd never heard of the Caucasian race," reports the student, "but they told me that was beside the point, I asked what ethnic classification meant. They said, 'Well, you should know your own ethnic class.' I said I'd never really given it much thought. The man said, 'You're European, Jack.' I said, 'Oh?' and he said, 'Sure.' Before I left, the man told me, 'If you have any questions, call me up. Ask for Mr. Moscowitz-if I'm not here, ask for Mr. Corelli,"

Immoral Sex. If consular officials think a foreign applicant looks in any way untrustworthy or insincere, they can run him through the ordeal of Form FS-257AF, which begins by ominously barring from U.S. shores anyone who has been insane, had a criminal background or who "will engage in immoral sexual acts." The victim must put down not only his name but also all the "other names" by which he has been known, and list in order each street address, town, province and country in which he has resided for six months or more since his 16th birthday. He must, of course, tell whether he is, or ever has been, a Communist or a member of any Communist-affiliated organization.

He is also required to list the names of all organizations, with inclusive dates, to which he has belonged since he was 16 years old. On demand, he must give his present monthly income, the amount of of the value of his other assets. Said a British applicant: "It made me feel like a refugee from Dreaguet." In defense of the system a U.S. consul in The Netherlands said. "If we abolished the visa total the state of the system and the system of the penny in their proceeds."

yet even successfully hurdling this snarl of red tape does not guarantee entry into the U.S. When the tourist, clutching his hard-won visa, sets foot in the States, he comes under the scrutiny of an immigration officer who has the power to reverse the decision of the consular officials abroad and send the luckless traveler

away as unfit to enler the land of the free and the home of the brave. Should the tourist stay more than 30 days, he cannot then leave the U.S. until he stands in line at a federal tap bureau and gets a stamped paper declaring that he does not owe any taxes to the U.S. Government.

owe any taxes to the U.S. Government of the Control of the Control

As a result, European, for that a U.S. trip would be prohibitingly expensive, are tungware that they can live, travel and eat at least as cheaply in the U.S. as on the French in the travel and the second of the French in the travel and the French in the travel and the travel and the travel and travel and at tractions or to encough earlier and attractions or to encough earlier attract to effer package tour, or special tourist tates. One inquiring traveler was bursquely rold. "Du you want other people that the properties of the price One of the great principle to the company of the U.S. is that we allow their own bottom and their own bottom their own thein own their own their own their own their own their own the

U.S.A. Vezi" has been a lipe. Been though the "Visit U.S.A. Vezi" has been a lipe. Been though properties to dispersion and lipe. Been though to fineeproining and age that the fest still inspect in our worth it. Washington seems loggies, when the President's tourist lurgam was announced in 1938, Conferen sot only failed to appropriate any manage have the other than the still the budget of the Sjigt Department's Alternational Travel Office by 40%.



CAPTAIN KONG LE Mud in clear water.

TURKEY

Strongman III

Despite all attempts to hide the facts, word got out last week: Turkey's Strongman General Cemal Gursel, 66 and portly (5f. 1.0 in., 200 lbs.), had suffered a partial paralysis of the left arm and side that also affected his speech. As relatives secretly gathered at his bedside in Ankara, anxious members of the ruling junta held to the control of th

General Gursel had been struck at a bad time. A month ago he had expelled 14 young junta officers who wanted to postpone elections and the return of demoeration of the control of the control of the enforced drastic authoritarian erforms on virtually every phase of Turkish life. The mass trial of ex-Premier Adnan Menderes and 320 other Turkish ex-leaders, after arousing international unexsiness about about shagey doys and mistresses, was at last beginning to produce serious evidence of the old regime's abuse of power.

One of Gursel's 16 attending physicians, Dr. Ismet Karacan, who had been an assistant to Harvard Neurologist Dr. Raymond Adams, suggested calling him in, Dr. Adams liew from Boston to Anara. Last week, after Dr. Adams had examined General Gursel, the relieved panel of doctors announced that the general's disability was only a "minor system." A week's end the general his paralysis gone, was beginning to transact state business from his bed, was expected to be fully restored and back at his deek in a matter of weeks.

LAOS Bell for the Middle Man

Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma of Laos is clearly a man who prefers the comforting sound of temple bells to the strident sounds of war. And although he was hoisted to the premiership by young (26) and moody Paratroop Captain Kong Le after a successful coup d'état in August, Souvanna basically abhorred soldiers in government ("There is always a coup in the offing"). He loved peace. To re-establish it after seven years of trouble with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao, Souvanna hopefully sought to end the nagging civil war by forming a government of "national union" that would range from his own neutralists to the pro-U.S. faction of General Phoumi Nosavan at one end and the Communist Pathet Lao at the other,

But hard as Souvanna tried, the country would not be pacified. Instead, it ran apart like globs of skittering quicksilver. The soldiers began fighting each other. Pathet Lao guerrillas encircled Vientiane, the seat of Souvanna's government, under the guise of coming to negotiate; Souvanna's own Captain Kong E marched the jungles along the great and languid Mckong River. And when Souvanna fam-



PREMIER SOUVANNA PHOUMA No harm to little frogs.

cied that the U.S. was aiding Phoumi to his detriment, he himself applied for Russian aid. Phoumi's American-made 105-mm. howitzers resounded in the jungle and Russian Ilyushin-145 droned overhead bearing gasoline for Souvanna's forces.

As if all that were not bad enough, last week the garrison of Vientiane rebelled. Captain Kong Le, who was away at the front, could do nothing color of the presist Abhay, began purging leftists from the garrison forces. Equably, Souvanna remarked: "We prefer someone who really commands." But when Kong Le rushed commands." But when Kong Le rushed sith's forces two miles out of town, the imperturbable Souvanna let that pass too.

"This is a military matter," said he.
The end came unexpectedly when Colonel Koupraith's forces, wearing white
marnhands, and Captain Kong Le's forces,
wearing real arnhands, therefore, contention of the colonel of t

Back in Souvanna's late capital, General Sounthone Fathammavong, army commander in chief under Souvanna, announced that he had formed a 'temporary military government.' Vientiane Radio told little of what telse went on, but gave its listeners some inservatably Oriental advice on how to carry on under the circumstance of the commandation of the



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THE HEMISPHERE



Meanwhile, back at the presidential palace.

CUBA

Spontaneous Combustion

"The atmosphere in Cuba is just like it was in November 1928. Tight before Batista fell," reported a traveler from Havana last week. The traveler was only partly right; Fidel Castro is far stronger than Batista. But for the first time last week, the rebellion against Castro spread out to ordinary people and set the island alight with a curious kind of spontaneous, uncoordinated, often futtle combustion. Consider and the control of the co

One afternoon the labor movement taken over by Castro stooges and turned into a Castro company union, burst out in a stunning outcry that recalled the mood of the June 1953 riots in East Berlin, Summoned by Castro's Confederation of Cuban Workers to repudiate their secretary-general, anti-Communist Amaury Fraginals, 1,000 members of the Electrical Workers Union instead hoisted Fraginals on their shoulders and marched on the presidential palace shouting "Elections-down with Communism-out with ticós offered to talk to Fraginals if the demonstrators dispersed, and Fraginals told his men to hold union headquarters against possible police attack. Fraginals waited in the palace for hours to see the President, then left in disgust.

All over the island. Cubans bracketed Havana with little acts of defiance.

At Corralillo, 110 miles eastward, on Cuba's north coast, farmers fed up with Castro's unkept promises, rose and fought his militta for two days.

¶ At Cabañas, 40 miles to the west, Captain Clodomiro Miranda Mendiela, a rebel veteran, defected with 200 soldiers, Castro rushed up 2,000 men and heavy mortars, after 48 hours captured wounded Captain Miranda with ten men.

¶ Near Cienfuegos, five minutes after a Cubana Airlines DC-3 took off northward to Havana, 140 milles away, four men and two women passengers produced guns and tried to force the plane to Miami. The ship crash-landed, and the dash to freedom ended. A day later, after a kangaroo trial, the four men were sentenced to die.

trial, the four men were sentenced to die.

§ In Las Villas province, where the government had earlier reported a complete cleanout of the Sierra Escambray rebel bands, militia and artillery moved into the hills for a new assault on the freedom fighters' stronghold.

Bombs were exclamation points to the tension rising inside Hayana itself. Two went off at the university, a third in a bakery, another apparently wrecked the control room of the giant, \$20 million expropriated Shell Oil refinery. The worried regime narrowed its circle and last or ignominy, Among them; Major Humberto Sori Marin, Castro's first Agriculture Minister and chief justice of the war crimes trials-under house arrest; three Cuban diplomats in the U.S., including the alternate delegate to the Economic & Social Council of the Organization of American States-dismissed; Gustavo Hart, brother of Education Minister Armando Hart-defected to Venezuela.

With an average of 15 to 20 regular army soldiers taking off for the hills with weapons each day, Fidel Castro called in his youthful National Police Chief Efigenio Ameijeiras, told him to get busy chasing the counter-revolution, "which is out in the open." But Cuba after all was still Cuba, and last week there was one crudely comie moment. Parading past the U.S. embasy to protest the shower of U.S. rocket framents that alleged have the counter of the counter of the counter of the U.S. proceed the counter of the counter of the U.S. proceed the counter of the counter of the U.S. proceed the counter of the counter of the U.S. proceed the counter of the counter of the U.S. proceed the counter of the counter of the counter of the think of the counter of the counter of the counter of the viously designed to be a double insult, read: "Eisenhower, you have murdered one of my sisters. Signed John Kennedy."

BOLIVIA

Tin & Temptation

To help keep Bolivia's social revolution out of the red—both funcial and political—the U.S. has invested \$15 cmillion worth of grant aid in support of the government since the 1952 uprising. Through the years the U.S. persistently refrained from handing out cash to the automalized. Immensely inefficientlying with 67% of its export income. Last week the U.S. was forced to reverse its stand. To Bolivia went a comprehensive tin plan, along with a \$1cmillion loan.

Cause of the reluctant U.S. switch was a clever Kremlin ploy. Returning from a Communist-aubisdized trip to Moscow i8 months ago. a Bolivian professor brought news that the Soviets would be pleased to provide Bolivia with a smeller to refine shehe buttonboled a Bolivian diplomat at a Manhattan cocktail party to make the offer again, and the pressure became too great for Bolivia to refuse.

Bit of Cheese. The Russian offer was little more than a tempting bit of cheese on the treadle of a Communist trap. A smelter would give employment to only roo workers. It would force Bolivia to cooke to refine its relatively low-grade (30%) ore. It would put Bolivia in competition with the international int cartel, thousands of expensive miles from potential markets. Bolivia would have to accept through with the first Russo-Bolivian exchange of diplomasts in history.

The U.S. counterattack attempts to deal with realities. Instead of a smelter, it calls for the construction of tim ore concentration plants to step up the ore-concentration plants to step up the ore-concentration of single constructions of the control of the co

End of Myth. Although he tentatively accepted the U.S. offer, President Victor Paz Estenssoro still planned to sendinssion to Moscow. Like many Latin American leaders, he must thread a deli-

THE SILENT NIGHT



THE SILENT NIGHT was a holy night. All was calm, Bethlehem slept. In silence He came to Mary. In silence He comes to us, when we are free of the noise of men and from the desires that tempt our human nature.

His wondrous gift to man was given in the stillness of the night.

For silence is "the virtue of the strong, the refuge of the weak, the modesty of the proud and the prudence of the wise." Silence is a preface to prayer, it is the prologue to progress; it is a prerequisite of peace. Be still my soul that I may hear Him in the silence of this Christmas night.

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cate political path between right and left inside his country. There is already what amounts to open guerrilla warfare in the lush Cochabamba Valley only 140 miles from La Paz. A month ago a Communistic led band descended upon anti-Communists in the town of Cliza and touched off a four-day battle that left 100 dead, On former Math Professor) Cast Stown was considered to the control of the cont

In such a situation Paz Estensoro could not afford to give the impression of rejecting the Russian smelter offer out of hand. Nor did the U.S. expect him to. But as he prepped his officials for next month's mission, high officials leaked that the junket was aimed at ending the "myth of Russian help" as much as anything else.

BRAZIL Legacy of Woes

Five years ago Brazil's President Jusceino Kubitsche unlocked Brazil's treasure chest, hauled out fistfuls of cruzeiros and headed west, into the empty interior. He covered a lot of ground—establishing the new capital of Brasilia, creating an auto industry turning out 140,000 vehicles a year, increasing the gross national product an average of 6% a year, increasing stell production and power output. The stell production and power output. The pares to clear out of Brasilia's Rajlace of the Dawn, the chest he leaves is a Pandora's box of fiscal troubles (see chart) for incoming President Jánio Quadros.

Last month Kubitschek's money presses* clanked out 4.4 billion cruzeiros worth ½ U.S. each, will probably add

Actually those of Thomas de la Rue & Co. Ltd. of London, which last year stopped printing 1- and 2-cruzeiro notes when someone discovered that they cost Brazil 1-2 cruzeiros aniore.

another to billion this month to meet year-end expenses. Total money in circulation: 104 billion cruzeiros—nearly three times the amount when Kubitschek took office. Brazil's builder-spender increased the internal debt more than five times, more than doubled the foreign debt. As more than doubled the foreign debt. As from a Stop million surplus in 1056 to deficits as high as \$283 million in the succeeding years.

To keep the inflation-ridden economy from collapsing, Kubitschek must juggle his debts faster and faster. Caught short of dollars two months ago and faced with a six-month, \$87.7 million repayment installment to the Export-Import Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Brazil arranged a six-month payments moratorium-but the next Brazilian administration will have to resume payments. To meet the internal demand for dollars, the Bank of Brazil recently started selling (at a discount) certificates for dollars deliverable within 90 days. The first batch of \$80 million must be redeemed in dollars beginning Feb. 1, the day after Ouadros' inauguration.

Quadros' most grotesque legacy from Kubitschek is the outgoing President's 1961 budget, presented last week. By vastly underestimating expenses and conjuring up imaginary income, Kubitschek's budget wizards produced a fictitious surplus, estimated at 520 million cruzeiros. Even that "surplus" lasted only until Congress met to consider the matter and added more than 1,000 amendments (among them; deputies doubled their living allowances, voted themselves four allexpense round trips to Rio every month). In the blithe realization that it will be Ouadros who will have to whittle the monster budget down to unpopular reality. Kubitschek signed the document, and then proceeded to open the permanent civil service rolls to an estimated 10,000 cronies and party hacks.



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PEOPLE

In a ceremony more feather-filled than a pillow fight, Eleanor Roosevelt, 76. became an honorary Indian six times over in Beverly Hills, Calif. Presented with the traditional caparisons of his tribe by Chief Wah-Nee-Ota of the Creeks, Mrs. Roosevelt was also duly adopted as a member of the Crow, Seminole, Navaho, Apache and Mohawk tribes. The occasion, according to the Indians, was originally inspired by their gratitude to F.D.R., who during a 1038 drought helped them retrieve a sacred beaded thunderbird from the Smithsonian Institution, where it had been gathering dust and making no rain. On the day the thunderbird came back to its rightful owners, so did much rain, big thunder.

Generally accustomed to ignoring his aches, pairs and hangovers, that durable old Slav, Nikita (Kruukchev, 66, took to his bed with what was described as "a touch of influenza." One treat that Khruachev, for the control of the cont

In his 55 years of running for elective office, resourceful Speaker of the House Som Rayburn, 78, should have perfectly every possible defense against bables who the company of the source of the company to the company of the company of the company to the company of the company of the company to the company of the company of the company to the company of the company of the company to the company of the compan

In his first public appearance without Britain's Princess Margaret since their marriage, ex-Photographer Antony Armstrong-Jones ventured forth to a Photographic Information Council aware under the American State of the American State of the American State of the American State of the Total Research State of the American State of



Zsa Zsa & Mayor Morrison Tried to talk.



Honorary Indian Roosevelt & Chief Agreed to thunder.



SPEAKER RAYBURN & NONVOTER Forgot to duck.

tion of liveliness, sadness, joy and so on. One sees people wandering about looking like a photographic Christmas tree, and when they want to use any of their apparartus, it takes so long to disentangle it that the moment jost." It formy still an scope is a little limited now. Whenever I want to take a picture, there are often quite a lot of other photographers around wanting to take me."

After doing his best to keep his hometown troubles out of the papers, the urged newsmen not to cover the school integration story for three days). New Orlean's handsome Mayor de Lessops ("Chep") Morrison made news hinself in Manhat-Worrison made news hinself in Manhat-U.S. mayors, in a trice he found himself in the Stoke Club and the clinging arms of Perennial Siren Zsa Zsa Gabor. Later, asked what they had talked about. Zsa Zsa seemed surprised at the question. "Of Townships of the South."

As renowned for his eccentricity as for his talent, Canadian-born Concert Pianist Glenn Gould, 28, often bundles up against the cold in mid-August. One day a year ago, as Gould tells it, he was sitting in the Manhattan offices of Steinway & Sons when William Hupfer, Steinway's chief technician, strode in overflowing with a he-man heartiness usually reserved for college reunions. On previous occasions, according to Gould, Hupfer had subjected him to "unduly strong handshakes and other demonstrative physical acts." This time, Gould claims, Hupfer approached him from behind and "recklessly or negligently let both forearms down with considerable force on Gould's] neck and left shoulder, driving Gould's | left elbow against the arm of the chair in which he was sitting," Last week, charging that injuries to his neck, shoulder and spinal disks had cost him \$25,000 in doctor bills and missed concert fees, delicate Pianist Gould filed a \$300,000 damage suit against Steinway for failing to curb Bill Hupfer's highpowered amiability.

Leafing through an account of a herd of camels imported in 1855 for use by the U.S. Army in the deserts of the Southwest, San Antonio Lawyer Maury Maverick Ir., son of Texas' late pugnacious Congressman, came across a statement that, as a lad, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur had been thoroughly frightened by one of the animals, (Proving of little use, some of the camels were sold to circuses, others allowed to go wild, but the roving herd did not die out for decades.) Fascinated, Amateur Historian Maverick dashed off a note to the general asking if the story were true. Last week Maverick got a reply insisting that, man or boy, Old Soldier Mac-Arthur never faded away from any dromedary. Recalled MacArthur: "About 1885, when my father [General Arthur Mac-Arthur] was in command of Fort Sel-



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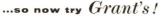


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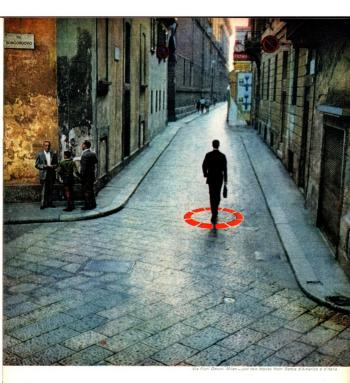
A widower since 1943, Japienoued Comic Jimmy Durorto, 67, has long been a prime target for ladies in search of a matter man with wit, poise and rough-hewn charm. But Durante's only favorities ince 1945 has been sometime Actress Margie Little, 30, who knows that a good man is not only hard to find but, in Durante's case, even harder to catch. The couple got engaged ten years ago, and by 1950 Jimmy mustered the courage to announce that they would be married the



Margie Little & Fiancé
A good man is hard to catch.

following year. The betrothal stretched out over the next four years. Last week gravel-voiced, grammar-fracturing Durante, usually as vague as yesterday's fog, proclaimed that him and Margie will definitely be hitched this week.

After a three-month search in the Himalayas for the Abominable Snowman, New Zealand's famed Mountaineer Sir Edmund Hillary descended into Nepal with only one furry shred of evidence that the Snowman has any more substance than Santa Claus. Sir Edmund's trophy: a scalp that Himalayan natives, who have some 250 years, believe to be a genuine yeti remain. To get the scalp, Hillary had to do some sharp bargaining with local witch doctors, who feared that disaster might strike if the scalp were taken from their domain. In the end, he got the trinket on a month's loan by promising a donation to a village shrine, guaranteeing an education for a local lad and agreeing that a village elder could accompany the scalp to Chicago, where it will be examined by scientists.



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SPORT

The Drillmaster

In San Francisco's Kezar Studium last week stocky, swarthy Vince Lombardi, late of Brooklyn, made himself the idol of the state of Wisconsin. With Halfback of the state of Wisconsin with Halfback at 13-0 victory over the San Francisco Forty-Niners. The win put the surprising packers in first place in the National Football League's Western Conference and Proceedings of the Proceedings of the National Football League's Western Conference Ashampion Baltimore Colts.

In 'theory, the Green Bay Packers should be binding their wounds among the N.F.L.'s cellar teams. The team has no great practive, no break-away back—the standard prerequisite for a successful pot team. Instead, Green Bay uses rugged, old-fashioned blocking to open boles for rugged, old-fashioned blocking to open boles for rugged, old-fashioned blocking to open only for the proper some of the proc can be reduced complex game of the proc can be reduced down. "To play in this lezgue," he says, "wou ye got to be touch—obsvically tough

and mentally tough."

Up from Siberia. One of the most grantite of the "Seven Blocks of Grantie" at Fordham in the mid-jos, Lombardi began talking tough to Green Bay the minute he arrived in 1930 to put a backbone to be the period of the mid-read particular the properties of the period of

In no time at all, Lombardi realized that the Packers had just the kind of back he was looking for: Paul Hornung, exNotre Dame quarterback and former golden bay of college football. Live Lowgolden bay of college football, or the college foottend of the pros. In a lengue of specialists, Hornung could do nothing supremely; his passing, speed and power were only fair. What Hornung could do was play sold football tough enough to please even the college of the col

Out of the Dark. Before Lombardi's arrival, recalls Hornung, "I wanted to get out of Green Bay. I had been wandering around in a daze—quarterback, halfback, fullback. Having a coach's backing was like coming out of the dark."

Hornung played well in 1959 as the Packers rallied to finish with a respectable 7-5 record, but not until this year did he hit full stride. He kicks field goals. He catches passes. He sweeps the ends. He passes. He slashes up the middle. Paired with joiling Fullback Jim Taylor (6 ft., 210 lbs.), Hornung gives the Packers the most powerful running game in the league.



GREEN BAY'S HORNUNG & LOMBARDI Down on specialization.

This season he has already scored 165 points to break by 27 the league record set in 1942 by Green Bay End Don Hutson, another blond glamour boy. But proud as he is of his own performance, Hornung is in no doubt as to the reason for the resurgence of the Packers: "Lombardi. Lombardi raises hell."

Runyon Without Romance

The supposition was that when the late Damon Runyon immortalized such citizens as Angie the Ox, the Lemon Drop Kid and Meyer Marmalade, he had largely consulted his own imagination. But last week, when Senator Estes Kefauver's antimonopoly subcommittee opened hearings in Washington on the fight racket, the



TRUMAN GIBSON Out for good will.

characters who took the stand to describe the octopus grip of the underworld on U.S. boxing were pure Runyon—but Runyon without romance.

Dominating the proceedings from offstage was Racketeer Frankie Carbo, 56, known to business colleagues as "The Uncle," "The Southern Salesman," "Mr. Grey" and (in his younger, hungrier days) "Immy the Wop." Once convicted of manslaughter and five times arrested on suspicion of murder. Carbo is currently serving a two-year sentence for illegally operating as a boxing manager and matchmaker. In Carbo's absence, his pervasive influence over the boxing world was detailed by a man who should know: Truman K. Gibson Jr., 48, Negro ex-secretary of the now defunct ring monopoly, the International Boxing Club.

The Focts of Life. A onetime (1948-51) member of the President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces, University of Chicago Graduate Gilbon Ori "the facts of life" in boxing. In order to ensure that Carbo would make the boxers he controlled available for Lib.C. in the control of the facts of life in boxing. In order than \$2a,000 to the ganglord's wife whose miles of the control of the part of the control of the control

There were other facts of life, too, Gibson admitted. The cartle plad \$8,000 to Hoodlum Frank ("Blinky") Palermo, who is allegedly running Carbo's boxing empire while the boss is in jail. While Gibson doodled, Subcommitter livestigator John Bonomi summed up his testimony: "Almost every leading manager or protected with or controlled by Frankie Carbo in some degree."

Wyatt Earp's Boy. Gibson, himself under indictment for conspiring to muscle in on the earnings of former Welterweight Champion Don Jordan, was followed by a



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parade of less communicative witnesses. Among them:

¶ "Hymie the Mink" (square monikertherman Wallman), a Manhattan furrier turned boxing manager, who could not hide his astonishment at Gibson's volubility ("You or I would take the Fifth Admitting that he knew Carbo shuffled Admitting that he knew Carbo shuffled marked earls, the fighters like a deck of marked earls, "all this stuff about session as the stuff of the control of the confessed astonishment at "all this stuff about stealing and robbing."

Tarmen Basilio, broken-nosed ex-middleweight, ex-welterweight champion, who proclaimed himself enraged that men like Carbo and Palermo were ruining boxing, but who restrained "my inner feelings because there are ladies here."

¶ Jack Kearns, aging (79) ballyhoo artist who once managed Jack Dempsey, and the moving spirit behind a boxing managers' guild, whose "good will" Gibson claimed to have purchased at a cost of \$13,000. Kearns's chief contribution: a bland assertion that as a young boxer he himself was managed by Wyatt Earp and knocked around Alaska with Author Jack London.

At week's end earnest Eafes Kefauver, who is trying to decide whether a federal boxing commission is necessary to "clean up the sport," found another talkative witness; ailing (heart trouble) James Nories, millionaire ex-president of the International Boxing Club. Confirming most of Gibson's testimony, Norris added that of Gibson's testimony, Norris added that lining up such bovers as Basilio and international to the confirming the confi

Scoreboard

¶ After jealously watching the National League's Dodgers strike gold in sportshappy Los Angeles, the American League state of the National League state of the Na

¶ Declaring that the University of Kansas had illegally recruited Star Halfback Bert Coan, the Big Eight stripped the proud Jayhawkers of their first conference football title in 30, years. The nechampion: Missouri, which was trounced by Coan and Kansas, 23-77.

¶ He had little speed and his batting swing was a convulsive twitch, but the New York Yankees Gil McDougald was smart enough to become in his time the most versatile infielder in the majors. Last week, at 3.2, McDougald proved again how smart he was by quitting the game after two fading seasons (766 average: 1.29) to devote himself to his prospering building-maintenance company.



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THE PRESS

In Dubious Battle

For San Franciscans, modern journalistic history began in 1887 when the late William Randolph Hearst, then 23, received the morning Examiner as a gift from his wealthy father, Almost overnight Hearst turned his wan and unimpressive present into the gaudy forerunner of a 26paper chain, and within four years he had sent it soaring ahead of the rival Chronicle on the way to a supremacy reflected in the proud masthead boast: "The monarch of the dailies." Last week, after nearly seven decades as Northern California's biggest and most influential newspaper, the Examiner was deep in a fight to see who would be king of the mountain. Once again its opponent was the Chronicle -though the heavy loser in time might prove to be San Francisco's newspaperreading public.

Where the Examiner on Old Man Hearst's death in 1931 had 7 2,0000 circulation lead, the latest official figures now give it only 559 more subscribers than the Chronicle (circ. 281,240). In advertising, the Examiner still leads, but the lead is dwindling: in the last four years the Chronicle has increased its yearly ad linage by 6,000,000 lines, while the Examiner

age by 6.000,000 lines, while the Examiner has added only 2,500,000.

All That Jazz, One of the Examiner's

difficulties is a problem that rarely bothcred William Randolph Hearts; journalistic responsibility and respectability. In its irp-nearing youth, the Examiner served as a proving ground for Hearts' s journalistic papers to rush reporters to big out-oftown stories by chartered train. But as Hearts aged, the Examiner cooled into the journalistic pillar of his empire—a soher and respected daily that fed its subscribers mourishing doses of foreign, national regard to Hearts prejudices,

In the Examiner's shadow, the Ckronicle moseyed along as an earnest but unexciting paper so out-of-touch with local currents that it once sent its science editor to Outer Mongolia for a story about a 'dawn redwood.' But in 1032 Charles de 'dawn redwood.' But in 1032 Charles de 'man the company of the charles of the charles per's founders and a man convinced that "international ness is not what people want to read at breakfast." took control of the Chronicle. As his right-hand man he picked Scott Newhall, lively scion another leading Bay family, Dipping into another leading Bay family, Dipping into another leading of the charles of the charles of the Chronicle of the charles of the charles of the Thieriot began converting the Chronicle

One of Newhall's most telling moves was to overload the Chronicle—which has only 4+ cityside reporters—with 40 columnists, writing about everything from jazz (Ralph Gleason) to how to shuck out of a brasière (Count Marco). News often gave way to such oddball features as a lavishly illustrated Page One Halloween story on



"CHRONICLE'S" NEWHALL & THIERIOT The blend was for breakfast.

five nightgowned girls terrified by a "haunted" apartment. In a further effort to woo subscribers, the Chronicle offered a two-month subscription for the price of one, and gave away a scale-model San Francisco cable car to any new four-month subscriber with children.

Bidding for Herb. At first. Examiner editors were monarchically inclined to look down their noses at such gimmickery. But as the Chronicle gained circulation, the Hearst chain decided to fight back. To match the Chronicle's feature emphasis, the Examiner hired its first "entertainment editor." It lured away the Chronicnet editor." It lured away the Chronical and the Chr



"Examiner's" Ettelson The foe was familiar.

cle's circulation manager, and has been trying to recapture at almost any price San Francisco's most popular local columnist, Herb Caen, who has switched from the Chronicle to the Examiner and back to the Chronicle, taking with him an estimated 20,000 readers.

State of the control of the control

Scoop Artist

Of the two dozen newsmen regularly covering the Congo, none has given his competitors more trouble than affable Wilfred Lazarus, 55, correspondent for the Press Trust of India. In a land where rumors flock like jungle fowl, communications are primitive and authorities both unreliable and distressingly perishable, Wille Lazarus regularly managed to unmeriable and British and Agen to the reporters for British and Agen to the services reproachful "callbacks" from their home offices.

A veteran of 15 years with P.T.I., Lazarus scored his first big Congo scoop when he reported that Congolese troops were threatening to attack the residence of India's Rajeshwar Dayal, who is U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo. Spotting the story in the august Times of India—one of 200 India dailles that subscribe to P.T.I.—Prime Minister Javahart—one of 200 India—one of the Congo hands could find no evidence for Lazarus' sensational story.

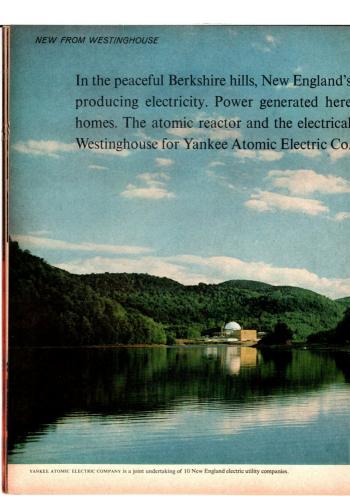
Last week the unabashed Lazarus turned up another bit of sensational news: from U.N. sources, he reported, he had learned that the troops guarding deposed Congoroughed Lumumba up (see Fources News) but had also chewed off one of his finers. With a nice feeling for local color, Lazarus added that oldime Congo cannibals frequently began their meal while congorous and the color, Lazarus added that oldime Congo cannibals frequently began their meal while a canniples.

In New Delhi, citing Lazarus' ingerchewing story as evidence, Jawalarial Nehru again lectured his Parliament on the brutality of the regime headed by the properties of the properties of the butu. Azain a check by Willie's competitors demolished his scoop; an inspection by a Belgian doctor found Lumumba umder rigorous confinement in a Cengolese der rigorous confinement in a Cengolese der rigorous confinement in a Cengolese billier seed of the Congolese government, Willie Lazarus was sticking to his story, Stid he: "I carl tprove it, but I still



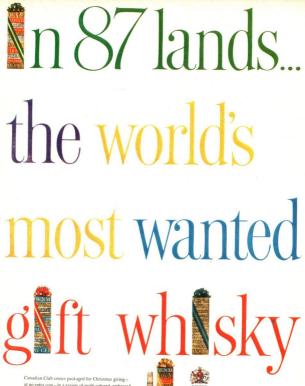
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MUSIC

Return of the Turtledove

"Has the tigress become a turtledove?" The gossips in Milan were incredulous. "She must have lost her voice to turn so sweet." The object of this back-scratching was Maria Meneghini Callas, making her comeback at La Scala after a 22-year cuile, self-imposed because of a fight with Impresario Antonio Ghiringhelli. Throughout rehearsals for her return vehicle,



CALLAS AS PAOLINA An edgy triumph.

Gaetano Donizett's little-known Politica. Callas kept her frev temper banked despite numerous production problems, including a threatened backstage strike and the director's walkout. By opening night, the control of the control of

For five minutes after Callas made her entrance, the audience screamed "Bravat".

Callas had chosen her role with shread showmanship: the operal had not been performed at La Scala in 20 years, and she herself had never sung it before, thus avoiding comparisons with past performances. In her first air Callas voice seemed cold and strident as she struggled with who is torn between comparisons with past performance. In the first air Callas voice seemed cold and strident as she struggled with who is torn between containing the structure of the stru

her acting was as brilliant as ever. After the climactic scene, when Paolian chooses to face the lions with her martyr husband, the audience gave Callas twelve curtain calls. The Italian critics called it a triumpl of acting, while Elsa Maxwell headlined her explanation of the thrilling performance "Callas sang for Ari alone."

In her dressing room the singer was cestatic. "I knew that one mistake would be my last," she said. "But tonight God repaid me for all my suffering, not because I sang particularly well, but by giving me this demonstration of love and affection. This is my Scala and this is my public that loves me."

Mommy at the Met

"I was brought up to believe that it is polite to wait until you are asked." So-prano Eileen Farrell invariably replied when people wondered why she had never sung at the Met. The Metropolitan Opera's Rudolf Bing continued to ignore Farrell, either because of misplaced gallantry over her heft (5 ft. 53 in., 180 lbs.) or because of her limited operatic repertory. But the snub did not hinder the progress of Farrell's career or silence the critics, who acclaimed her the U.S.'s top soprano. Finally, a year ago, Bing and the Met beckoned, and last week before a packed house Soprano Farrell, 40, made her Met debut in an English version of Christoph Willibald von Gluck's Alcestis. Soprano Farrell proved clearly that she belonged on the Met stage, but alas, there were also hints that her debut may have come a little too late.

Dated Legend. Getting ready for the Met meant a major change in Farrell's earthy, uninhibited and unpretentious way of life. She moved into a suite in Manhattan's Plaza Hotel from her twelve-room Staten Island house in order to get away from the distractions of her exuberant 13-year-old son and seven-year-old daughter. Weekends she spent at home with her husband (a retired New York City policeman) and the kids. She studied the stage set carefully, worried over the number of stairs she had to climb, and threatened to wear magnetic clamps on her shoes, A major concern was her stage children, "If I have to pick up those kids," she said, "I'll get a hernia or something." With Translator John Gutman, Farrell changed some of the libretto's more flowery passages. "I'll be damned if I'll sing 'Let me fight trepidation." she said. Her version: "Give me strength, give me courage,

But for all of Farrell's breezy moderinty. Alectric was still hope-lessly dated, notwithstanding Gluck's prediction that "time does not exist for it, because the piece is founded upon nature and has nothing to do with fashion." Written in 1767; it retells the legend of King Admetus, who is condemned to death by the gods, and of his wife Alecstis, who offers berself as a scriftice instead, In the end, touched by their mutual devotion, Apollo reprieves them both. Confident Woil. The open is typical of everything the romanties fought when they rehelled against classiss: it is full of abstract nobility but sufficiently a sufficient of beautiful melodies but sufficiently and of abstract nobility but sufficiently and the sufficient of a sufficient proposed by the Mel's pseudo-Greek staging and top-heavy production featuring, among other bandities, steam puffing from Hades and two clumsy and amateurish hall of the sufficient proposed to th

In the midst of all this. Soprano Farrell proved only a partial blessing. In the middle range her voice is still gloriously warm, rich and powerful, as moving as any voice



FARRELL AS ALCESTIS
A partial blessing.

heard in opera today, But in the upper registers it was strained and at times shrill. Once past the strenuous milestone of a Met debut, Farrell is now eagerly awaiting La Gioconda, her other Met starring role this season. "Gioconda," she says confidently. "That's a role you can really sink your teeth into."

Kidiscography, 1960

Trade once followed the flag; nowadays it trails the cradle. One result: more children's records every year. Among the relatively few good ones on the market:

Mother Goose (Cyril Ritchard, Celeste Holm, Boris Karloff; Caedmon), Arch without being cute, this trio skips through the old rhymes like verbal jump ropes. In gleeful self-amazement, Actor Ritchard triple-tongues Peter Piper's pickled peppers ("I didn't break down, you see"). Hershy Kay's musical punctuation is pert and pertinent, unfailingly delights, never intrudes.

Richard Wagner: His Story and His Music (Vox). This is a handsome way for a musically receptive child to meet a mas-



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One delicate flavor deserves another. And we submit as a case in point, how this most succulent

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We urge you to cheer your table with Le Sueur Brand peas soon. The tiny, very tender ones.



LE SUEUR PEAS

Green Giant Co., Adyrs., Le Sueur, Minn

ter. The dissonances of Wagner's life are scanted, but the sonic sensuousness of his work is served boldly, briefly and well.

A Christmos Corol (Sir Ralph Richardson; Caedmon). Dickens connecivably wrote the first Christmas sermon against the commercial spirit. As Scrooge, the "man of worldy mind." Sir Ralph is delectably mean and deliciously remorseful. He almost banishes that spirit of Christmas past, Lionel Barrymore.

Peter and the Wolf (Beatrice Lillie; London Symphony Orchestra; London). The ineffable Bea seems to take Prokofiev's fable with what Max Beerbohm called "a stalactite of salt." Her impish spoofery is just what this staid and somewhat self-conscious classic now needs.

Hoorah for the Red, White and Blue! (Golden). A masculine. 14-8ong choral salute to flag and country (The Caissons Go Rolling Along, The Halls of Montezuma) that goes off with a rousing, old-fashioned Fourth of July bang.

Let's Play a Musical Game (Tom Glazer William Keene. Sally Sweetland. Arthur Malvin; Columbia). This crew, especially the infectiously good-natured Tom Glazer, commands something no parent does—instant obedienc. In this superior participation record, children are nivited to put their fingers "in the air, in 'do a little square dance two by two."

The Story of Jazz (narrated by Langston Hughes; Folkways). A neadly telescoped chronicle of the U.S.'s greatest antive art form from Basin Street to Birdland. Using segments of historic recordings. Narrator Hughes gets thumping, jumping assistance from Bix Beiderbecke. Louis Armstong. Bulk Johnson et al., Louis Armstong. Bulk Johnson et al., Property of musical lore from West Indies calveges to Ghana folk tales.

Burl Ives Sings "Little White Duck" ond Other Children's Favorites (Columbia). Big Daddy thrums his guitar and sings Mr. Froggie Went A-Courtin', The Grey Goose, and the rest, with a voice that is clear as a mountain stream and coay as sitting by the fire. In the path of Burl's music, the weather of a child's mind seems to turn sunny, rapt, calm.

Song and Play Time with Pete Seeger (Folkways). Only a tossed coin could choose between Burl Ives and Pete Seeger in folk-song appeal. Purists may find Seeger's numbers a shade more authentic or the twang of his guitar a trifle more personable.

Stories of Mork Twoin (Walter Brenan, Brandon de Wilde; Caedmon). Richann, Brandon de Wilde; Caedmon). Richans's voice is perfectly flavored for Twain's famed sags of a betting man. "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calavers County," Ex-Child Actor de Wilde, Ex, does equally well by a boy's excitement, awe and terror at the shooting of Boges as seen and told by Huk-Finn.

Captain Kangaroo (Columbia). If Gibbon were alive, he would probably blame the Decline of the West on Captain Kangaroo. Culture snobs notwithstanding, the fact is that the gentle captain makes

small fry happy, and these two bouncy collections of songs, capers and "riddlea-diddles" are calculated to make them

happier still.

Tall Fireman Paul and Busy Policemon Joe (Victor), In the mythology of the city child, the policeman and firefighter are noble Hector and great Achilles. It is a brave myth, and this record, enriched by the street noises of everyday reality,

does nothing to tarnish it.

Hear the Animola Sing (Columbia).

There was this little boy and he had a magic stick and when he rubbed cows, cats, dogs and lambs with his stick, these animals (real super defects) began to sing (real tape technician) songs like The Former in the Dell and all like that. Three to-sixes go positively daft over it, but

while the cowcophony is on. More Selections from Alicein Wonderland (Cyril Ritchard; Riverside). Actor Ritchard has siyle, a quality increasingly Ritchard has siyle, a quality increasingly He is quipsy, quirkish, quibblesome and opsical, as Alice's high-styled brand of insane logic and sane illogic demands. Children who teethe well on The Mock-Tarile's Story and Advice From a Califortenated to Riverside's fulllength Alice.

Through the Looking-Gloss (Joan Greenwood, Stanley Holloway; Caedmon). Actress Greenwood's voice suggests that she may have eaten the looking glass on the way through. In this imprecable recording, she makes a piquant Alice ably seconded by Narrator Holloway and a neatly meshed cast. No fear of Tweedle-

Songs and Fun with the Boby Sitters (Vanguard). This winning semipro quartet gives one the sensation of visiting with rather than listening to, Giving off an air of arcless improvisation, they intertwine pretend games, traditional ballads and "activity songs." Low on actorish gloss, the Baby Sitter, are as soft self as a lullaby and just about perfect for the just-out-of-the-nursery set.

Thimble Corner (Jim Copp and Ed Brown: Playhouse, Copp and Brown are to Kidiscs what the early U.P.A. was to film cartooning. While they have confected nothing on the order of Gerald McBoing-Boing or Mr. Magoo, The Dog That Went to Yale is certainly close, and this entire record is fresh, clever and inventive. Strictly for the U-child.

A Christmos Memory (Truman Capter United Artists), A U.S. Southland equivalent of Dylan Thomas' A Child's Christmas in Wales that is every whit as good, indeed a minor modern masterpiece. Coussily confederates, a woman in percentage of the control of the contro



What Mr. Khrushchev Has Overlooked!

In his plans to out-U. S. the U. S., Mr. Khrushehev seems to have overlooked one very vital requirement for success which this country has highly developed and which is practically non-existent in Russia: motor transport. To be sure, Russia has some railroads and these have played an important part in its production of capital goods, its heavy industry program. But one of the big reasons for America's dynamic growth and high standard of living has been its far-flung system of roads and streets, accommodating its millions upon millions of motor trucks. America's amazing development has truly been geared to "the wheels that go everywhere" ..., to the nearly 12,000,000 trucks that use the more than 3½ million miles of roads and streets to bring Americans everything they eat, wear or use! Mr. Khrushchev and his associates will have to build millions of miles of roads and streets and millions of wholes before they can compete with this American way of transport.

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American Trucking Associations, Inc., Washington 6, D. C.

THE WHEELS THAT GO EVERYWHERE



SHOW BUSINESS

TELEVISION

Two Men & a Camera

The pretty, excited girl might have been chanting "We want a touchdown." But she was yelling something else, and for a moment the meaning did not register. Then it did, with a shock: "Cuba, si; Yanki, no!"

The girl was one of a mass of Cubans who crowded into Havania Plaza Civica last summer to chee Fidel Castro and shout hattred of the U.S. Here was one sorrow, bewilderment—that dominated a new, hour-long documentary seen on ABC-TV last week, Billed as a "film editorial," it was designed to give viewers a look at the dangerous anti-American passion that was the control of U.S. policy in the vacuum of U.S. policy.

The hour-long show had a rough-andready air about it. Frequently the sound was so bad that words were indistinguishable. Some of the camera work was shaky. some of the cutting rough. As an editorial the program was impassioned rather than closely reasoned. But the report hit like a fist and left some haunting images in the viewers' minds: the despair of an out-ofwork electrician's helper in a dirt-floored hut in Caracas; the satisfaction of a fisherman whose family has a fine new cottage in a Cuban cooperative-and the naively shrewd question of an old crone about how the family's wretched old furniture would look in the new house.

The documentary, first of a prospective series of six to be produced by TIME INC. and ABC-TV, is the work of Producer Robert Drew, 36, a former jet pilot and LITE correspondent. His technique of candid-camera closeups and of eliminating an on-screen commentator is not new, but he use it more deliberately and effective, by than any TV show has before. Drew employs two-man crews (one man handles camera, one sound, and both also act as reporters and editors) instead of the usual unwieldy task force. Siys Drev: "We cameras and convert a worker's shack into a television studio. That way you simply don't get a feeling of reality." Using natural lighting, a stripped-down fo-mm. camera and, if necessary, a midget recording machine, Drew's reporting teams do their work unobtrastively, spend as long reading to the studies of the strip of th

TV critics almost unanimously applauded the show. If Producer Drew's technique is obviously not applicable to all themes, Vanki, No! is an exciting start in a series that promises to use pictures, rather than what Drew calls "word logic," in bringing TV closer to reality.

MOVIES ABROAD

Visual De Tocqueville

"Before such an extraordinary document," wrote the Communist Lettres Françaises grudgingly, "one can't help admiring the candor with which Americans portray their army. The fact that a French producer was authorized to make such a film indicates great liberalism." The film is a 24-minute short titled The Marines, and its producer is Francois Reichenbach. 38, who made a big New Wave splash last spring with his first full-length movie, the much criticized L'Amérique Insolite (generally translated "unusual"). For his latest effort, a stark study of the Parris Island, S.C., boot camp, Reichenbach last week was unanimously greeted as one of France's most poetic, powerful film makers,







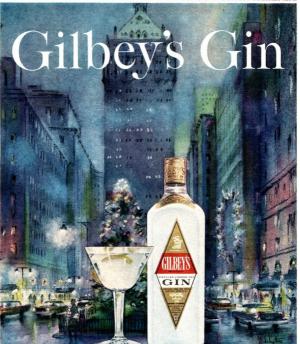
MOVIEMAKER REICHENBACH
From beats to boots.

Starting with slope-shouldered, checkershirted young boys "not knowing what to do with their bodies or souls," The Marines, in a series of vivid, violent images and startling closeups, follows the grim process of making men of them. Naked torsos are lined up in a sterile examination room like sheep. Barbers briskly shear them. Then come the relentless weeks of screamed orders and merciless reprimands ("Hey, stupid, you shave this morning? "Get that crummy chin up!"), reaching a crescendo in the savagery of bayonet drill. "Downward slash!" barks the drillmaster. "You know what that means," At that point, the Paris audience invariably gasps.

point, the raris autorene invarianty gasts, "The Marina," commented back birector Roger Vadim who gave the world rector Roger Vadim who gave the world property of the rector of the rector of the revoluncers who, in order to prove their human identity, accept presidely the contrary: loss of their individuality. . . Still, I know well while writing these words freely that I owe my freedom in part to the shaved-headed young men who 16 years ago brandished these bayonets on beaches now boasting bloody names."

Love at First Sight. One of Reichenbachs most successful efforts is his musical score; The Marines opens with rock in roll, drowns out roaring sergents with soaring cellos, beats jungle drums during bayonet drill. concludes with Beethoven's Grand Fugue. That kind of startling contrast has become the tradenant's of the many-talented. Paris-born moviemaker whose first startling contrast has been on the fragmental of the many-talented. Paris-born moviemaker in the startling contrast has been on the first fir

wrist-strapped, 16-mm, camera to film the Grand Prix de Paris, did Reichenbach find his calling, and begin to make short documentaries about the U.S. For



New York City's famous Park Avenue at the holiday season as interpreted by Georgette de Lattre

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L'Amérique Insolite he spent 18 months crisscrossing the continent in an effort to capture "the American from birth to death, his extraordinary youth, his passions, his love of violence, his kindness."

What Reichenbach ended up with was land ("America has thousands of little artificial worlds"), the annual Huntsville Penitentiary Rodeo ("Here hope is never ("Certainly Americans didn't invent the naked woman, but they were the first to have thought of giving her a theoretical

Marvelous Disorder, The movie, said one observer, showed its producer to be a kind of visual De Tocqueville. Even those who criticized Reichenbach's obsessions with the far-outlandish were captivated by his imagery. Said Jean Cocteau: "He proves that, in this day of the robot, there still exist everywhere surprises, excesses, marvelous disorder.

Many Americans failed to see the point. U.S. tourists-particularly those who saw the Italian version's satiric narrationfelt that the movie was insolite to the point of vulgar distortion, But Reichenbach who maintains apartments in both Paris and New York and hopes to become a U.S. citizen, is currently negotiating for distribution of the film all over the world. including Russia and the U.S. Says he: "I am crushed when Americans misunderstand or feel I am making fun. I don't feel I portrayed only the seamy side; on the contrary, if I photographed the classic, boring, middle-class suburbia image, that would really be insulting.

BROADWAY How to Save a Show

All the Way Home, the Broadway adaptation of James Agee's novel, A Death in the Family, opened at the Belasco Theater

the end of November, won mixed but generally favorable reviews. But the next day's box office gross was a leukemic \$882. Commenting that "they killed us with close after four performances,

Full of good theater and moving insight, occasionally awkward but full of memorable moments, the play deserved a longer run. Ed Sullivan, on his Sunday night television show, told the faithful to go out and buy tickets-it was one of the years. Cantor, 40, a onetime Broadway pressagent, dropped the right word to the right columnist, reminded people that a

Box office sales leaped to \$5,700 a day, helped by private citizens who believed so strongly in the play that they made phone calls to friends at the rate of 50 a day, others who took newspaper ads at their own expense to urge people to hurry to the Belasco. By week's end, All the Way Home had been extended at least until the first of the year. If it runs less than six months, a lot of hats will be up for eating.

SCIENCE

Sky Catch

In a virtuoso feat that is rapidly beair a third Discoverer satellite-a 300-lb. gold-plated capsule that had traveled more than a million miles in polar orbit before being parachuted near Hawaii upon pushbutton command from a control room in Sunnyvale, Calif.

Discoverer XVIII's primary mission was another step in the perfection of two space-age military reconnaissance techniques: the Samos system for camera detection of such ground-level activity as troop movements, and the Midas early missile-warning system, which is said to detect rocket firings anywhere on earth

The satellite's second purpose was to help determine the effects of outer-space radiation on future astronauts. Inside the row, blood cells and tissue from the underside of a human eyelid, as well as fungus spores and algae, After analysis, the results will be compared with similar materials which were recovered from Discoverer XVII, when it was snatched in midair last month.

Philoctetes Was Here

Some 3,100 years ago, the Aegean island of Chryse (pronounced Cry-see) soared rocketlike into brief prominence in the Mediterranean world. According to Homer's Iliad, what made the mighty Achilles sulk in his tent before Troy was the aftermath of a quarrel over the daughter of Chryses, high priest of the tiny



SKINDIVER GARGALLO Among the sponges, a temple.

island's temple of Apollo. Another famed Greek warrior, the archer Philoctetes, never got beyond Chryse; stopping off there on his way to Troy, Philoctetes was fatally bitten by a viper loosed on him, according to legend, by a local nymph that, mythology's Baedeker records little of Chryse, and some time about 240 B.C. the island mysteriously disappeared -sunk under the Aegean, so historians conjectured, by one of the earthquakes common in the area.

Last summer, intrigued by the legend of Chryse, a skindiving Italian nobleman, the Marquis Piero Nicola Gargallo, set out to find the vanished island. A serious amateur archaeologist, Gargallo, 32, centered his search in the area favored by traditional archaeological opinion-near the Dardanelles, on the ancient Greek invasion route to Trov. For tips on the island's precise location, he reread the pertinent passages in Homer and other ancients. Then, studying a detailed British navy map, he came upon a sunken land mass known as Kharos Bank, a 10-sq.-mi. area near the island of Lemnos, mentioned by Homer in connection with Chryse.

Guessing that Kharos Bank was a submerged piece of high ground, Gargallo sought confirmation from local sponge divers, fishermen and sailors-all of whom casually replied that, oh, yes, there were building blocks visible on the sea bottom at Kharos Bank, Diving alone with an Aqua-Lung in the face of strong currents, Gargallo maneuvered his way along the floor of the bank, which he found strewn with bits of pottery. After ten days' search, at a depth of 40 ft., he came upon scores of rectangular white stone blocks. which he believes to be the remains of Chryses' temple of Apollo.

Last week, from his Roman apartment. tall, balding Piero Gargallo was laving plans for another full-scale expedition to Chryse and its surroundings. Says he excitedly: "The entire Aegean and Mediterranean are one vast undersea museum. Anything you want-columns, amphorae, ceramics-it's all there for the taking,

Watering Rocket Bases

In a shower-taking, lawn-dousing, poolsplashing nation that casually consumes about 300 billion gallons of water a day. it seems curious that water should be a

But it is-particularly to the U.S. Air Force, which is building a network of underground Atlas and Titan rocketlaunching sites in the arid inland wastes of New Mexico. South Dakota and Oklahoma. In these areas available water is apt to be brackish, highly contaminated with minerals and salts that make it unpleasant and harmful for men and missiles alike. In addition to satisfying the need of parched humans, the bases must also slake the huge thirst of the rocket complex: thousands of gallons of water are needed to cool intricate machinery and



⊚ "Columbia",

Marcas Reg. Printed in U. S. A

to air-condition control rooms 25 to 35 ft. below the surface.

Tapped Off. To help solve its water problem, the Air Force has signed up Ionics, Inc., a twelve-year-old Cambridge Mass, company staffed largely by professorial veterans of M.I.T. and Harvard. Less than two years ago, Ionics unveiled the nation's first municipal water-desalting plant at Coalinga, Calif.; since last June, Ionics has been transforming 250,ooo gallons a day of unpotable water into good water for the town of Oxnard, Calif. at a cost of 20¢ per thousand gallonshalf the amount that most U.S. cities pay for their water. About 50 more company plants are in operation or projected from Alaska to the Persian Gulf.

Ionics' specialty is purifying brackish water, which has a maximum of only 10,-000 parts of dissolved contaminants per million parts of water. The Ionics system is much more costly in converting sea water, where the contamination rate is 35,000 parts per million.

Under traditional purification methods. salt or brackish water is either heated to a vapor and then condensed, leaving foreign matter behind or else it is frozen into ice, thereby separating out the brine, and then remelted to obtain a pure product. The Ionics system, developed by Executive Vice President Walter Juda. does neither. It is an electrical process that exploits the natural attraction of opposite charges. Ionics uses a 4-ft. stack of 18-by-20-in, plastic membranes, 1/32in, thick and 1/25-in, apart, between which the brackish water circulates. When voltage is applied across the stack, positively charged ions of impurities are drawn through one set of membranes, while negatively charged ions go through the other set of membranes. The concentrated brine is tapped off, leaving a continuous stream of fresh water Enough Water? Ionics' specialization

Enough Wofer? Ionics specialization in brackish water makes its purification special particularly situable for the ministration of the property of the propert

The Useful Manatee

For planters in Britain's steamy Latin American colony of British Guiana, one of life's great irritations has long been the weeds and grass that flourish in life weeds and grass that flourish in Until last year, to keep the weeds from choking off the water flow, the ditches had to be cleared expensively by hand labor or chemical herbicide. Then William H. L. chemical herbicide. Then William H. L. eminent fisheries laboratory in Guiana's capital city of Georgetown, took a fresh capital city of Georgetown, took a fresh



FEEDING MANATEE
For weeds, a gargantuan appetite.

look at the weed problem. In Britain's Nature, Allsopp unveils his novel solution; the manatee, a clumsy, somewhat seal-like aquatic mammal* that flounders in the rivers and sloughs of tropical America.

Allsopp's inspiration came when he noticed that the manates in the Georgetown Botanic Gardens nibbled their pool so clean of weed-grown irrigation canal so clean of weed-grown irrigation canal 22 ft. wide and nearly a mile long. In 17 way, Allsopp figured that each of the manatees consumed more than 100 lbs. of forage per day.

The work of Allsopp's manatees was so dramatic that planters and irrigation officers all over British Guiana demanded some of this free labor for their own ditches. Allsopp encouraged fishermen to net the harmless beasts gently (despite their 8-ft, length, manatees are easily bruised or drowned) in the jungle rivers, and he rigged a laboratory truck with a sort of canvas bath to carry them to the ditches. He now has 31 at work, happily chewing water weeds throughout the colony, and 65 more have been ordered from the fishermen, Inquiries about manatees as ditch cleaners have come from Thailand, Cevlon, Malaya and other weedbothered tropical countries.

The chief risk in using manatees is that they are locally considered very good eating and so are apt to be surreptitiously turned into steaks and chops. Allsopp hopes to get strict legislation to protect both wild and tame manatees from this fate. But his chief remaining problem is how to multiply his gentle servants, who, left to their own devices, seem to be both slow and unethuisastic in reproduction,

* Whose Asian cousin, the dugong, is believed to have inspired ancient sailors to spin the first mermaid yarns. CAMELOT. They are splendidly well-met – the magnificent Richard Burton as King Arthur, the comely Julie Andrews as his Queen Guenevere, with author Alan Jay Lerner and composer Frederick Loewe, the two magicians who conjured up "My Fair Lady." They all meet in fair "Camelot," where King Arthur reigns and knighthood flowers. Burton's singing is as eloquent as his speech, the crystalline Andrews voice is engaging as ever, the Lerner and Loewe score is elegantly bandsome, enchantingly persuasive. A sumptuous pageant on stage and Columbia Records, "Camelot" is Broadway's newest legend.



EDUCATION

Numbers Game

More sobering than sermons are the statistics of the Southern Education Reporting Service, which last week added up this year's gains in Southern school integration. Negroes make up about onequarter (3.097.534) of all Southern public school students. But only 195,625 are in integrated schools, and the District of Columbia accounts for 81,392 of them. Four little Negro girls may have desks in the white schools of New Orleans, but segregation is still total in Alabama. Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina four states where 36% of the South's Negroes live. Segregation has actually gained in Florida, where the lone white pupil at one Dade County school withdrew, leaving the state with one mixed school that has 27 Negroes. In sum: only 6.3% of the South's Negro schoolchildren attend integrated classes this year. The gain over last year is a slim .3%.

Destination: Skagit Valley Legson Kavira is a Tumbuka tribesman

from Nyasaland who is in love-with Skagit Valley College in Mount Vernon, Wash. The junior college, which has 650 students, mainly local, first learned of Kayira's devotion last February when he sent a scholarship application from Kampala, Uganda, The school heard from him again this fall, when he sent a letter that began: "In October of the year of our Lord 1958, I began a journey-a long and difficult journey—a journey to glory or death." The letter went on to paint a picture of a youngster so hungry for a U.S. education that he had walked 2,500 miles across Africa to find one. This week Kavira and Skagit will see each other at last.

Legson Kayira was born in Karonga, Nyasaland (pop. 200) anywhere from 18 to 22 years ago ("Mother says only, 'You were born when people were harvesting'"). After eleven years of schooling, he formed an ambition: "We have 3,000 --000 people in Nyasaland and only 22 university graduates. Nobody has ever earned a degree from an American college. I want to be the first.

Bricks & Physics. Hearing of "people in Uganda who went to school in Ameri-Legson hiked off in 1958 to learn their secret. He walked straight north across Tanganyika. Kayira had only the clothes on his back, but he survived: "Whenever I saw a house being built, I asked to carry bricks." He earned twofifths of a cent for every 80 bricks, enough to buy bananas and to get him eventually to Mwanza on Lake Victoria in July 1950. There he worked for six months to raise money for a boat trip to Kampala. He spent \$1.05 for a physics book (which he memorized), and haunted the U.S. Information Service library. One day he stumbled on Skagit Valley in a directory of U.S. colleges, "I wrote a letter and got

one back saying I had a scholarship, Kayira set off again, walking 50 miles

a day, sometimes hitch-hiking, and eventually boarding a White Nile steamer. "I had no food, but by the mercy of God on the boat was an American tourist." This Samaritan fed Kayira until he reached Khartoum, where he marched proudly into the U.S. embassy for a visa.

Cash & Good Will, Consul Emmetr M. Coxson was so impressed by Kayira's "journey of unbelievable hardship" that he quickly wrote Skagit for aid. While the boy spent hours in the U.S.I.S. library boning up on algebra, Skagit's students raised more than \$1,100 to guarantee clothing and round-trip fare. Schoolteacher William Atwood, father of seven, offered a free home at the Atwoods' roomy



STUDENT KAYIRA IN KHARTOUM 2,500 miles to glory or death.

farmhouse in nearby Bayview. Mrs. Atwood quashed the only unpleasantness in the entire affair, Huffed one neighbor: "What if he wants to take your daughter to a dance?" Replied Mrs. Atwood: "That will be fine. My girls love to dance.

Skagit is determined to see him through academically, steer him on to a university. Says Dean George Hodson: "This boy is going to have a good experience in every way. We're going to send back to Africa an emissary of good will for America." Legson knows precisely what he wants: "When I go back to Nyasaland, I will be a teacher. Then I enter politics. When I get defeated, I go back to teaching, You can always trust education.

Where Are the Professors?

At Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration last week, students in Economics 169 and 287 ran into a growing problem: the absent professor, David Elliott Bell had left abruptly to grapple with the U.S. budget; the same school's Economist Edward S. Mason was off surveying the economy of Uganda. Other Harvard absentees: Government Professor Arthur A. Maass (studying the water laws of Spain), Historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. (lecturing on the West Coast), Government Professor Carl Friedrich (at a Texas seminar on Hegel) and Economist John T. Dunlop (mediating for the construction industry). Students who came to sit at the feet of such scholars could well ask: Where are they?

More and more, professors are called away to advise on everything from the design of skyscrapers to the polishing of presidential candidates. The trend is filling professorial pockets, if not student heads. The average full professor at top U.S. campuses earns less than \$12,000 a year, but highly extracurricular profs now

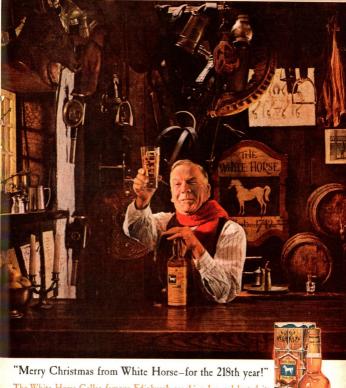
make \$30,000 and more,

\$1,000 a Day. Few campuses match Harvard for part-time teaching. Theolo-gian Paul J. Tillich, 74, gets 25 to 30 speaking requests a week, is regularly gone from Thursday to Tuesday. Economist-Author John (The Affluent Society) Galbraith gets so many requests that he files them by continent. Schlesinger's schedule is so crowded that he leaves itineraries by the telephone so his children can inform callers, and incidentally themselves. Chemist George B. Kistiakowsky has not even been at Harvard for the past year but in Washington as President Eisenhower's science adviser. Budget Director Bell is now off to Washington-after living part time in Pakistan since 1054 as the country's economic consultant.

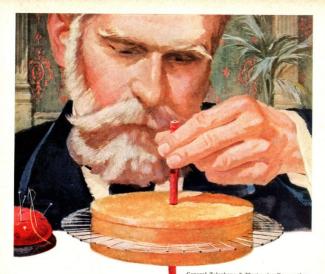
Harvard's famed facultymen make as much as \$1,000 a lecture, and some chemistry professors earn the same fee per day advising drug companies. At the Harvard Business School, two-thirds of the 108man faculty do sideline consulting, and 28 are officers and directors of corporations. Professor Paul W. Cherington is chairman of his own science-management firm, United Research Inc. Professor Malcolm McNair reportedly earns more than \$40,000 a year advising retailers. Just for advising Incorporated Investors Inc. one day a week, the late economist Sumner H. Slichter used to get \$10,000 a year, and Incorporated Investors was only one

of his clients. Bad for Harvard? All of this outside hustle strikes some critics as bad for Harvard. Boston Attorney Francis H. Burr, member of the Harvard Corporation, admits that "a lot of people are concerned and so are we." But he also says that "many professors are worth more to the university by spending time away." Mc-George Bundy, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, adds that not more than 10% of the faculty are ever absent for long, Bundy asks: "How are we going to strengthen our knowledge of far-off areas unless we have men wandering through darkest Africa? This outside activity enriches and invigorates the place. Without it Harvard would be a much duller place." At week's end Boston papers reported that Bundy himself, a Republican-for-Kennedy, was in line for a Washington

job as Under Secretary of State.



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Leaders in Industry rely on Shell

THE THEATER

New Musical on Broadway

Camelot (book and lyrics by Alan Jay Lerner; music by Frederick Loewe; based on The Once and Future King by T. H. White) could scarcely fail to suffer from its huge pre-Broadway buildup, its reported \$3,000.000 advance sale and, above all, the comparison with its Lerner-Loewe predecessor, My Fair Lady, But Camelot suffers from something more than ballyhoo; its real trouble is not its failing to live up to extravagant expectations but its not living up to itself.

The show-after a sprightly startskitters irresolutely about in a diversity of moods on a variety of subjects, now proffering a dash of pageantry and now a dab of legend, now sending off Merlin early, now calling in Mordred late, here with some medieval jousting, there with a too modern joke. As a result, the comedy comes to sit a little uneasily while everything else is kept standing and shifting its feet. When at length there is no place for comedy and the story moves toward its stormy sunset and final clash of arms, what has been brokenly led up to is haltingly, almost frightenedly dispatched -is left to happen offstage, bulletined by a chorus, or never broached at all,

There are pleasant things, to be sure, in all of this, and there is one strong feat of acting. But there is no harmony of mood or certainty of movement; trying its luck with this thing and that. Camelot has made a fish pond of its story rather than a widening stream, and provides an evening that for all its sumptuous adornments seems curiously empty.

Things look bright at the outset when Arthur and Guinevere meet romantically



ANDREWS & BURTON IN "CAMELOT" A dash of pageantry, a dab of legend.

and talk of themselves and marriage and sing of Camelot's charms:

The winter is forbidden till December . . . By order summer lingers through Sep-

tember. The rain may never fall till after sun-

By eight the morning fog must disabbear.

And again, much later, as royalty asking What Do Simple Folk Do?-and whistling, singing, dancing by way of answerthey are appealingly gay. But too often Camelot's gaiety grows flip or desperate. as its more serious scenes seem faint. And in time Julie Andrews, however engaging, seems no Guinevere, as Robert Goulet, however nice his voice, was never Lancelot; and King Pellinore becomes a chattering burden in the court and Morgan le Fay a darting disaster in the forest, Richard Burton, playing Arthur with a touch of inwardness beyond the call of musicomedy duty, alone ever seems threedimensional-which only stresses how pasteboard are all the others and un-Arthurian is everything else.

The pleasant things include some stylishly medieval Hanva Holm processions and dances, a gleaming Great Hall investiture of knights, some scattered Lerner lyrics and Loewe songs. But Camelot falls short of sophisticated glitter and shorter of romantic glow.

Old Play Off-Broadway

The Plough and the Stars (by Sean O'Casey) stands in the very first rank of modern plays. Among O'Casey's own, only Juno and the Paycock can challenge it; but though Juno has more memorable characters and richer comedy, its tragedy is dented with willful, stagy melodrama. where in The Plough and the Stars, tragedy and comedy are locked in an unshatterable embrace. In The Plough O'Casey found, if no better materials for tragedy, then an apter moment. Under the stress of turbulent historic events, amid the gunfire and bloodshed of the 1916 Easter Rebellion, O'Casey could release his anger and compassion alike, could expose the failings of his compatriots in the very act of exhibiting the fortitude. The immemorial heartbreak of For men must work and women must weep was to be mixed with a colder appraisal of the men themselves. They stand forth half-cocked and hightalking patriots, revolver in holster and glass in hand, while slum poverty stares out, and children grow tuberculous and die, and pregnant women are maddened with fear and worry, and it is the very Free-State-hating harridans who know how to hold firm and are able to help.

The Plough and the Stars is a properly orchestrated tragedy, but less a tragedy of war or even of civil war than of national character, of all that is left undone in working to achieve a great objective and

then is too badly managed to achieve it. For O'Casey, even in 1926, there was still real use in crying over spilt blood. But, never gnawing a thesis, he made his tragedy vibrate with harsh humor and pulse with humanity.

Eminently

deserving revival The Plough should have a great Irish one. The Phoenix Theater's production lacks more than Irishness; it is not dramatic or revealing or resonant enough. The play does stir sleepily all evening, though it takes scenes of brawling to bring it really to life, or the great final curtain to assert its piercing ironic force.

New Play on Broadway

Send Me No Flowers (by Norman Barasch and Carroll Moore) is one more of those popular comedies that hang a lot of baby jests around a papa joke, and that drive a rachitic bit of plot literally to the



WAYNE & OLSON IN "FLOWERS A spell of jests around a papa joke.

graveyard. David Wavne is a fervent hypochondriac who, listening in on his doctor's phone call about a doomed patient, concludes it is he who is doomed and makes wheelchair preparations for dying, death and burial. When this misunderstanding is cleared up, a new misunderstanding is quickly brewed; now Nancy Olson, Wayne's pretty wife, decides that all the wheelchair stuff was just a gim-

mick to cover up a love affair. Doubtless a touch of hypochondria makes the whole world kin and guarantees moments of sympathetic laughter. But when hypochondria shifts to fancied heart disease, it is easier to be farcical than funny and the baby jokes get more and more unruly as the papa joke lies feebly wasting away. When at last sex gains admittance, the show takes on more life and produces some funny moments. But moments only; Send Me No Flowers, as a whole, is geared too low, pushed too hard and stretched too far.

RELIGION

Reunian for Protestants?

As the congregation made its way out of San Francisco's Episcopal Grace Cathedral, the editor of the Christian Century remarked to a friend: "You could go to church for a decade-maybe for this century-and not see a service as unique and as important as this one.

The packed service they had just attended was all that Editor Harold Fey said it was: two leading churchmen had proposed seriously that U.S. Protestants begin at once to unite in a single church. Church unity is something both clergymen and laymen have been talking about for years, but this was the most direct and concrete proposal yet. The man who made it was a rugged, dimpled Presbyterian lib-

eral-Eugene Carson Blake. Pulling & Hauling. As Stated Clerk (executive head) of the United Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. and onetime president (1954-57) of the National Council of Churches, Dr. Blake was in San Francisco for the National Council's fifth triennial general assembly. He had been invited by California's Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike to be guest preacher at the pulpit of Grace Cathedral. When he sat down to think out his sermon about six weeks ago, it turned into a preachment

that may well be a landmark in Protestant "Led, I pray, by the Holy Spirit," he began, "I propose to the Protestant Episcopal Church that it, together with the United Presbyterian Church in the United



CHURCHMEN BLAKE & PIKE Pushing fissiparousness toward unity.

States of America, invite the Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ to form with us a plan of church union . . . Any other Churches which find that they can accept both the principles and plan would also be warmly invited to unite with us." The religious issue in the recent presidential election, suggested Blake, showed that the time is not only

ripe but overripe, "Americans more than ever see the churches of Jesus Christ as competing social groups pulling and hauling, propagandizing and pressuring for their own organizational advantages.

Apostolic & Elective, A plan of reunion, said Presbyterian Blake, must include elements to satisfy both the reformed and the catholic (not Roman Catholic) traditions. To be acceptable to catholics (such as the Episcopalians), who set great store by the belief that their bishops have been consecrated in an unbroken line from the Apostles. Blake would have the new church consecrate all its bishops and presbyters both in the apostolic succession (by other bishops) and out of it according to the procedure (by election) of the non-catholic churches. The catholic tradition would also require that there be a formal confession of belief in the Trinity and the administration of the two sacraments instituted by Christ-holy communion and baptism.

"If the catholic must insist on taking the sacraments more seriously than some protestants have sometimes done," Blake, "so protestants in the reunited Church must insist on catholics fully accepting the Reformation principle that God has revealed and can reveal Himself and His will more and more fully through the Holy Scriptures."

Cape & Cassock. The new church must be democratic. Blake continued, with a government in which laymen share equally with ministers; it must be capable of containing a diversity of theological formulations and ways of worship. And it must be wary of pomp and circumstance. "Since it appears to be necessary to have

FOUR CHURCHES, 17.8 MILLION BELIEVERS

These are the four Protestant denominations that the executive head of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the Rev. Dr. Eugene Blake, proposes to unite into one church

Methodists number 9.2 million, divided into six districts. governed by bishops who are elected by jurisdictional conferences. Founded in the 18th century in reaction to the Church of England, Methodism stresses personal religious experience and love of God rather than doctrine, though Methodists believe in the Trinity, recite the Apostles' Creed, and observe the sacraments of baptism and communion. But they regard communion as only commemorative of the Last Supper.

Episcopalians number 3.2 million children and adults* under a Presiding Bishop. The legislative body of the church is the triennial general convention, with two houses: deputies (both clerical and lay) and bishops, Individuals have considerable freedom as to belief, but Episcopalians (the U.S. version of Anglicans) believe they have the apostolic succession in their bishops, acquired before the Church of England split from the Roman Catholic Church. Chief sacraments are baptism and communion, in which Christ is considered a real presence. In contrast to the other denominations. Episcopalians consider confirmation, penance, ordination, unction and matrimony as sacramental.

Presbyterians number 3.2 million, governed by elected representatives organized in sessions, presbyteries, synods and an annual General Assembly, headed by a Moderator and Stated Clerk (chief executive officer). The Presbyterian Church was built upon Calvinism, founded by John Calvin in the 16th century soon after Luther's break with Rome. Presbyterians rely for faith and conduct on the Bible, believe in the Trinity, stressing the supreme sovereignty of God. Some doctrines such as predestination, once identified with Presbyterians, have largely fallen into discard. They practice the sacraments of baptism and communion, in which Christ is held to be present in spirit.

United Church of Christ numbers 2.2 million, with each church almost completely autonomous. Formed in 1957 by a merger of the Evangelical and Reformed Church and the Congregational Christian Churches, the new denomination allows considerable latitude of belief; by no means all now believe in the Trinity, Congregationalism was the English Separatist movement whose members founded the Plymouth Colony in 1620. As opposed to the concept of the church's having been established by God, Congregationalism is in the tradition of the "gathered" church, in which the individuals of the congregation form the church by coming together. The United Church recognizes the sacraments of baptism and communion, in which Christ is present in spirit.

^{*} The Episcopal Church includes all who have been hantized-children clude only confirmed members.

certain inequalities in status in the church ... let us make certain that the more status a member or minister has the more simple be his dress and attitude ... A simple cassock is generally a better Christian garb for the highest member of the clergy than cape and miter." (Blake himself west of the control of the contr

When Presbyterian Blake had finished his long sermon, Bishop Pike (who had foreknowledge of what his Presbyterian friend would sayl stepped forward in his white and blue vestments to add his amen to Blake's proposal: "I can say that his prophetic proclamation is the most sound and inspiring proposal for the unity of the church in this country which has ever been made in its history."

Hope & Specifica. If Dr. Bilke's plan could be translated into practice, the new church would have 17,800,000 members (ree box), approximately equaling the Baptists. According to the best estimates, it would take a minimum of ten years to put the plan into effect. This seemed still a bit hasty to Episcopal Layman Charles P. Taft (younger brother of the late Senator Robert A.), who plumped for a dror Robert A.), who plumped for

a bit hasty to Episcopal Layman Charles
P. Taft (younger brother of the late Senator Robert A.), who plumped for a
slower, looser merger. And Bishop Gerald
Kennedy of Los Angeles, president of the
Methodist Council of Bishops, thought
the Blake proposal vague and old hat.
But the scent of unity was heavy in the
air, and all week long Protestant leaders

air, and all week long Protestant leaders were lining up behind the Blake-Pike lead. Presiding Bihop Arthur Carl Lichtenberg- of the Protestant Egiscopal Church, of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Methodist Bishop John Weeley Lord endorsed the general principles of the proposal. Newly elected President Joseph posal. Newly elected President Joseph methodists that the most manufacture of the proposal Newly elected President Joseph method with the proposal Newly elected President Joseph method the most method of the proposal Newly method the proposal Newly method the most method of the century."

Getting the Blake proposal off the ground against the gravity of 500 years of Protestant fissiparousness would be something else again. Possible first step: appointment of a committee by the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church next May to draft a more specific plan for later consideration.

No. I Layman

For the first time in its ten-year history, the National Council of Churches last week elected a layman as its president.⁹ At its fifth general assembly in San Francisco, the council chose Joseph Irwin Miller, 51, a rich man (his personal fortune is estimated at about \$50 million) who has dedicated his life to putting the camel through the needle's eye.

Bach on the Strad. In Columbus, Ind. (pop. 20,658), Miller is a substitute Sunday school teacher at the 350-member North Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). He is also a Rotarian, a faithful

Previous presidents: Episcopal Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Methodist Bishop William C. Martin, Presbyterian Minister Eugene Carson Blake, Baptist Minister Edwin T. Dahlberg. worker in the local Chamber of Commerce, a Republican. Before Businessman Miller turned to his family enterprises, he first earned a Phi Beta Kappa key in Greek and Latin at Vale, took his master? at Oxford, served as a lieutenant in the Navy during World War II. He also learned to play the violin, manages fair Bach on his Stradivarius.

Miller's businesses (the Cummins Engine Co., which makes diesels, a bank, a starch and corn-syrup company, plus a 48% interest in a California chain of supermarkets) employ 7,500 people and gross nearly 8300 million a year, but there is plenty of Christianity in the executive suite. Among numerous good works, he was for years sole angel of the Christian.



PRESIDENT MILLER
Leading the camel through the eye.

Century, still meets most of the magazine's deficit. Miller has also turned his home town of Columbus into something of a Christian Utopia, helps finance public school building, is contributing a new campus to nearby Butler University's theological seminary.

Clamps off the \$fool, Last week Miller patiently labored on his acceptance speech, in which he recalled how as a child he had made a footstool in the school shop, glued and clamped the pieces together, and then had been surprised and pleased that it supported his 200-lb, instructor.

"Now our own National Council was first assembled ten years ago, and glued together out of pieces very different in shape and size and function. I feel to the piece of the piece of the piece of the other of the piece of the piece of the other of the piece of the piece of the that the council has stayed together—that the glue has had a chance to set. At the same time it is true—both with the footstool and with the National Council that there comes a time when the clamps to the piece of the piece of the courage to put the instrument to the full use for which it was fashioned."

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TIME, DECEMBER 19, 1960

MEDICINE

Angina for the Unexcited

The nagging chest pains of angina pectoris are a common symptom of coronary artery disease and may serve as early warning of an impending heart attack. They usually mean that the heart muscle, because of exertion or excitement, is demanding more blood than the diseasenarrowed coronary arteries can supply. But angina can also come to the most relaxed and unexcited person. Last week, in the A.M.A. Journal, Los Angeles' Dr. Myron Prinzmetal reported that he and five colleagues have identified 23 cases of a strange angina that holds off while its victims shovel snow from their driveways or play 36 holes of golf but attacks when they are quietly resting,

The maverick angina, says Dr. Prinzmetal, is often accompanied by palpitation, faintness and fear of death and may be even more severe than classic angina. Seizures last from 45 seconds to more than 20 minutes, and often occur in remarkably regular cycles, perhaps at the same time each day. The condition is extremely difficult to diagnose, A physical examination reveals no abnormalities. An exercise tolerance test causes no pain. Results of laboratory tests are normal. Chest X rays and routine electrocardiograms give no indication of the disorder. Eventually, says Dr. Prinzmetal, "on repeated visits the suspicion grows that the patient's symptoms are of psychoneurotic origin." But since emotional distress does not provoke the viselike pains, tranquilizers and sedatives do not relieve them. Bewildered, the doctor may tell his patient to go home and rest, only to have him stricken again there.

Sometimes the victim may convince his doctor that his aliment is painfully real by having an attack in the doctor's office. Then an electrocardiogram taken during the course of his pain will register tellale changes in the electrical activity of the heart. The aliment is often progressive, eleven of Dr. Primaredia patients sive, eleven of Dr. Primaredia patients sive, eleven of Dr. Primaredia. In all these cases, says Dr. Primaredia. In all these cases, says Dr. Primaredia, and the heart in which the gripping pains of angina had earlier occurred.

The Friendly Bogeyman

The dentist's chair is coral pink and just one-half standard size. Similarly scaled are the office furniture and the sinister battery of burrs. Out in the colorsplashed anteroom, little patients putter peacefully with toys and coloring books. The tranquil scene: the office of a New York pedodontist, or children's dentista member of one of dentistry's fastestgrowing specialties. By last week 750 fulltime pedodontists were practicing in the U.S., membership in the American Society of Dentistry for Children had risen to 8,000 (v. 1,000 in 1947), and a friendlier bogeyman was fast replacing the awesome drill wielder of the past.



PEDODONTIST ADDELSTON (CENTER)
Kids fear uniforms more than pain,

The pedodontist inherited his specialty partly by default: few dentists relish treating children. They are notoriously trying patients, and their small, delicate teeth are hard to work on. But tooth decay—the most prevalent disease of the civilized world—is common even in very young children; 50% of all U.S. young-sters have caries by the time they are two.

Mommy Is Quiet. The pedodontist must be one-third dentist, one-third teacher and one-third child psychologist. Explains New York University's Dr. Harold Kane Addelston: "Since we know that practically all children must look forward to being dental patients all of their lifetime, perhaps the most important single thing we can do for them is to train them to be good dental patients, to accept dentistry with as much grace as it is possible for anyone to do." Children, says Dr. Addelston, are not afraid of pain, vibration or noise. "But they are afraid of what they do not know: strange surroundings, strange people, doctors' uniforms, Our technique is to remove the fear.

The pedodontist's motto is "Tell, show. do," and he resists doing until he has finished telling and showing. The "funny chair" goes up and down "so I can look at your teeth without bending over." The steam cabinet cleans his instruments "just like your mommy washes dishes." Every step of the dental operation is painstakingly demonstrated with pictures or on a giant-sized molar mock-up and is explained to the pint-sized patient in a cultivated monotone that is deliberately dry and hypnotic. On his first visit, the child may be permitted to invite his mother into the treatment room as a "visitor, but she must sit in the "silent seat" and may not talk except in answer to the dentist's questions.

Doctor Is Honest. The ideal pedodontist is as honest as Abe and as staunch as Stonewall. He practices no deceptions, and he brooks no foolishness from his troublesome charges. "Children are sensitive lie detectors," says Dr. Addelston. "Trying to fool them leads only to greater distress—a sense of betrayal coupled with pain and disillusionment."

To a frightened, hysterical patient, for example, the poker-faced pedodontist offers no sympathy, only a businesslike proposal: "Today we're going to look at your teeth, and then you're going home." When the unbelieving child opens his mouth to cry, the dentist quickly says. "Good. We saw your teeth. Now go home." Bills for such "behavior orientation" sessions range from \$5 to \$25, but few parents argue about cost if the child's fear of the dentist is relieved, "Our aim. says Pedodontist Addelston, "is to make the child realize that going to the dentist is a normal, casual, usual, routine experience.

Asthma & Hypnosis

Gasping for breath, unable to eat or sleep, the 60-year-old man lay in a Scot-tish hospital moaning: "The end is near." Doctors agreed: the patient was suffering from an intense, the suffering from an intense, and the suffering from the suff

Within ten minutes, the patient was in a deep trance. Carefully and repeatedly, Psychiatrist Sinclair-Gieben murmured: "Now you will find the wheezing stopsyour breathing becomes free and easy.' Last week, in the British Medical Journal Dr. Sinclair-Gieben reported the dramatic result: "The wheezing stopped instantaneously. Hypnosis was reinforced on alternate days for ten days, and for the first time in years the patient was able to sleep throughout the night without any wheezing. At the end of ten days he became elated . . . and danced a jig in front of the ward patients to illustrate how fit and well he felt."

Dr. Sinclair-Gieben says his use of hypnosis to cure severe asthma does not necessarily show the ailment to be psychological in origin, Many asthma victims act sicker than they really are, but the Scottish patient was a "well-adjusted individual" who displayed "no signs of psy-chiatric breakdown." Rather, says Sinclair-Gieben, it shows that hypnosis can exert a physical as well as psychological effect: "It is widely believed that conditions responding to hypnosis must of necessity be wholly psychologically determined. However, in other conditions-for example, organic pain and warts-it has been demonstrated that hypnosis can influence an accepted physical disease entity. Clearly, hypnosis appears to draw on some unknown and, as yet, untapped reserve which acts as powerfully as any drug known, but with none of the disadvantages of drug administration.



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CINEMA

The New Pictures

The Sundowners [Worner] is what the Aussies would call a bonzer bit of borak, full of the old whacko.

Adapted by Isobel Lennart from a 1932 novel by Jon Cleary, the picture serves a slice of life in the "outback"—the vast sheep steppes of the Australian hinter-land. The hero (Robert Mitchum) is a sundowner, the Aussie equivalent of a rolling stone, who drift's from bush toom (Deborah Kerr) urges him to save up, buy a farm and settle down. To keep peace, he takes a job as a "ouseabout" in a shearing shed. But as soon as he has some savings, he nicks off and goes broke in a game of two-up. So it's back to drift, the the wife has to admit that she likes if.

Thanks mostly to Director Fred Zinnemann, the story goes knocking along like a southerly buster through some bloody-awful bush between Nimmitabel and Jindabyne, Mitchum and Kerr sometimes sound like Aussies-come-lately, but on the whole they manage the looseelbowed looks and snarly charm of the permanent residents. Peter Ustinov, playing an unmarried remittance man who has to beat the girls off with a waddy, makes a comical old dag. But when it comes to stealing scenes, the actors often have to give way to the dingoes, the wombats, and especially to the endless flocks of sheep that drift across the screen like clouds with hooves. Sheep are also involved in the film's best sequence, a glorious piece of frontier humor in which Mitchum enters a shearing contest and takes a terrible licking from an 80-year-old man (Wylie Watson). Stone the crows if, on the whole, the show ain't square dinkum and everybody's cuppa.

Exodus (Preminger: United Artists) seems certain to become one of the most productive mints ever installed behind a marquee. Otto Preminger's much-flackedabout film version of Leon Uris' forestfelling novel-it lasted 80 weeks on the bestseller lists and moved almost 4,000,-000 copies-has all the production values expected in an epic: full color, wide screen, 45,000 extras, ten name players (Paul Newman, Eva Marie Saint, Sir Ralph Richardson, Peter Lawford, Lee J. Cobb. Sal Mineo, John Derek, Hugh Griffith, Gregory Ratoff, Felix Aylmer). What's more, it got these advantages at a spectacularly reduced rate. Shot on the cheap in Israel and Cyprus, Exodus cost less than \$4,000,000 to put in the can and has already racked up, at reservedseat prices (\$1.50-\$3.50), a record advance sale: \$1,600,000.

Happily, the public will get its money's worth. Greeted by Hollywood wise guys with vulgar hoots ("Preminger's matzo opera... the first Jewish western"), Exodus nevertheless turns out—despite its duration (four hours, including interits duration (four hours, including inter-

mission) and an irritating tendency to Zionist tirade—to be a serious, expert, frightening and inspiring political thriller.

The story is tidily divided into three parts, Part One describes the roay, "in-gathering of the exiles" in a magnificent magnification of an episode in which some 600 miles of the part o



NEWMAN IN "EXODUS" JAILBREAK In a mint, a money's worth.

ship unless the British let them sail for the promised land.

Part Two describes the reign of terror imposed on Palestine by the ultranationalist cults of violence (Irgun Zvai Leumi, Stern Gang), and culminates in a film version of the famous mass breakout of Acre prison that will be studied for years as a master's thesis on the cinema of escape.

Part Three describes the tragic aftermath of independence, the cevents that swiftly led up to civil war between Jews and Arabs. Then comes the one big structural defect of the production. Just as the war begins, the picture ends. Mannyne moviegoers will feel cheated of a climax of —but then they might feel even more upset if the picture went on for another four hours.

Taken as a whole, Exodus is a terrific show. Director Preminger (The Man with the Golden Arm, Anatomy of a Murder) is at the top of his form in every department. Cinematography and cutting are impeccable, and the actors are masterfully manuvered. But the fundamental strength of the film derives from a script that, when due allowance is made for the slovenly (though heartfelt) book on which it is based, seems an amazing achievement: clear, intelligent, subtle. Wity, swift, strong, eloquent, Ironically, the script is bringing Hollywood emwity, swift, strong, eloquent, Ironically, the script is bringing Hollywood emwork of a well-known, long jolless minber of the Fifth Amendment fringe named Dalton Trumbo, who was also responsible for the brilliant scenario of Spartacus (TDRE, Oct. 27

With all its various vitalities, the script perpetuates the more serious defects of the novel, and these are not technical but moral defects. The film is pro-Semitic. Well and good; it is good for the soul. whether Jewish or Christian, to be re-minded that the Jewish culture and community have survived 2,000 years and more of persecution not only because many Jews are brilliant but also because many are brave. But even though competent historians, in determining who started the civil war, refuse to excuse either side, the film unequivocally blames the Arabs, absolutely absolves the Jews. Then, in chauvinistic frenzy, the picture goes on to sanctify the Jewish terror, Among the principal heroes: a saintly old assassin (David Opatoshu) attached somehow to a Coptic synagogue, a psychotic youth (Mineo) apparently restored to sanity by a regimen of mass murder. The kind of blind hatred that excuses the Jewish terror was also used to excuse the Nazi extermination camps,

Also Showing

Let No Mon Writh My Epitoph (Columbio). The heroine (Shelipe Winters) is on heroin. "Louic, please!" she gassa, "I need a fix! Va gotta gimme a fix!" In this picture, unhappily, the story as well as the heroine needs a sho in the arm. Based on Novelist Willard Motley's sequel to Knock on Any Door (Trair, March 14, 1949), which made a substantial score as a Hollywood thriller, Epitoph is just a scummy rescrape of the sidewalks of Chicago.

samulas of Lingge. Darren) starts life with prospects that are not, to put it mildly brilliant. He is the illegitimate son of a convicted killer and B-Gird Winters, who is hooked by—and sleeping with—adope pedder (Ricardo Montalban). He grows up on Skid Row, where his playmates are rumblebums and his self-appointed guardians are a germy old barring (Buf Wes), a Soughautty prizeficiate (Jeanne Cooper), a Sugmutty prizeficiate (Jeanne Cooper), a Sugmutty prizeficiate million and complex prizeficiate (Jeanne Cooper), a Sugmutty prizeficiate prizeficial file (Buf Wes), a good-natured positivate of the cooperation of t

From all these horrors the hero is saved by—yessiree—piano lessons. After seven or eight years of them he sends trills up the spine of a young socialite (Jean Seberg), who thinks he is a genius and introduces him to the finer things of life like, say, her penthouse. Happy Ending?

The Fruits of Boredom

Larry Rivers, 37, is a wiry, slightly hipsterish man, who finds it almost impossible to sit still for long. "I get bored casily," asys he, but the boredom has paid off handsomely. To keep himself interested, he has never stopped experimenting, and his paintings have managed to arouse the admiration of figurative and abstract partisans alike. They command up to \$5 1000, and in Manhattan hang in and the Metropolitan Last week 150 fish lastest paintings were on view at the Thorde Nagy Gallery, proving that the restless Rivers just Keeps rolling along.

The son of Polish-Russian immigrants who settled in The Bronn, Rivers started out to be a jazz musician. He spent his summers playing the saxophone on the Catskill circuit, even did a hitch at the Julilard School of Music. His idols were Charlie Parker and Lester Young, But one day Rivers met a girl who had high company to the company of the company

Push and Pull. Romance faded but inspiration remained. Almost immediately, he began to attract attention. He became the pupil of Hans Hofmann, dean of the uninhibited "push and pull" technique. But no sooner was Rivers safely launched as a promising abstract expressionist than boredom set in

"I read somewhere of how Prokofiev wrote a classical symphony in middle life," says he, "and I decided I wanted to draw like the old masters. Not because I thought it would do me good, but just because I wanted to." His figures now became bold and clear, though they seemed to swim out of a background of murky mystery. In 1933 he did a painting of Washington Crossing the Delinsure—whe comiets particula ideal. The country in the contract particular deal to the contract of the contract particular than the contract particular than the contract particular that the contract particular than the

Pure Force. In the current show hangs nother Washington, which only hints at the figure, usually through quick, strong charcoal lines suggesting an arm, a torso, a head. Even his most realistic canvas, Last Civil War Veteran, hovers on the edge of abstraction, just as the old soldier himself hovers on the edge of death. In all the other paintings, Rivers has already become bored with subject matter. In a painting called United Nations, he uses stenciled letters, suggesting countryidentifying name plates, to heighten the contrast of readymade reality and pure imagination. His Buick Painting with P is not so much a picture of the rear end of a car as a study in force.

There are times when Rivers seems me whinsical than profound, but neither he nor the paintings he produces could ever be said to be boring. "If your interest is in features and fingernails," says he of his current phase, "the colors you choose will be subjected to that. But when painting a fingernail no longer interests you, then color itself.

takes over. There is a subordination of subject matter to a kind of force: the force of a red is what I am more curious about now than delineating a nostril."

Inspired Copyists

There was a time when the great Siamese Kings who ruled in what is now Thailand waged war for an extraordinary purpose; to capture as many artists and artisans as possible. The conquerors rarely sought glory for themselves, nor did they want their artists to produce anything novel. The art of few nations has been as changeless as that of Thailand, and yet each century has managed to seem as fresh as the last. Last week under the

Last week, under the guidance of Prince Subhadradis Diskul, curator of the National Museum in Bangkok, Manhattan's Metropolitan Museum was setting up the first major exhibition of the art of Thailand ever to come to the

U.S. Transported by the U.S. Navy, the exhibit opened two months ago at the University of Indiana, which has a thriving teacher and student exchange program with Thailand. When it leaves the Met in February, the show will go on to Boston, Toledo, Los Angeles, Scattle, San Francisco and Honolulu in the U.S. before getting back home.

Rings & Reminders. Some of the at is newly excavaded—and was barely saved from vandals. Two years ago, the government learned that a gang of thieves had been looting a 15th century crypt at the former Thailand capital of Ayudhya. The thieves had already melted down about 20% of the gold objects, but the government of the government of the control of the government of the control of the government of the g

ers excavating a dam. But the dominant theme of the exhibit is Buddha, for the art of Thailand grew out of a yearning for new ways to worship him. After Buddha died in the 5th century B.C., his bodily relics were divided and divided again, but there were never enough to supply all the stupas (Buddhist shrines) in the land. As a result, the faithful constructed a hierarchy of lesser deities (Bodhisattvas) to worship, as well as an elaborate system of "reminders" of the sage himself. A reminder could be a stupa that possessed no relics but was a replica of one that did. There were also small clay tablets that recalled the sites of the four Great Events in Buddha's life-Kapilayastu. where he was born; Bodh Gaya, where he attained enlightenment under the Bo tree; Sarnath, where he "set the Wheel of Doctrine spinning"; and Kusinagara, where he died. For a long time the Buddhists considered it unthinkable that anyone should reproduce the figure of Buddha himself.

Iree into Body. The earliest tablets showed only symbols of the sage: his foot-print on a mountainside, the great Bo tree, or the wheel. Gradually, the foot-prints grew into feet, the tree into a body. The artists never used a human model. Instead, each artist studied existing statues or paintings, and when he had the image firmly in mind, he would produce a work of his own. Though the art of a work of his own. Though the art of a copying, the finest artists could not helb leaving their reesonal stand.

help leaving their personal stamp. Because of Thailand's humid climate, few paintings have survived, but seculture is more than sufficient to show sculpture is more than sufficient to show artists. The bronze Bodhisattva (tree todor) is a masterpiece of intricate workmanship; the lithe little dancing figure, who was meant both to protect and entertain Buddha, bends solemnly to the tinkle of music. The Buddhas that he artists made usually bewed to a perfect blenddit that the survival of the survival of the survival tradition said, were to be like those of a

RIVERS & "LAST CIVIL WAR VETERAN"





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deer, his thighs like the stems of banana trees, his hands like opening lotus flowers. The body as a whole was to have the absolute peace of nirvana—and the fiery energy of flame.

Art for Gifts' Sake

In 1918, when U.S. art galleries were the private preserve of the plutocracy, an \$18-a-week office worker named Edith Halpert ventured uneasily into the domain of Manhattan Dealer Joseph Brummer, offered him a down payment on a then \$650 Seurat. Growled Brummer contemptuously: "Go to Macys."

Mrs. Halpert's answer was to start her own gallery in Greenwich Village. She soon staged what she believes to be the first U.S. "Christmas Exhibition." with prices ranging from \$10 to \$50 fon the installment plan). Last week, when her gallery—still dubbed the Downtown, all though it has long since moved midtown—launched its 3th annual Christmas Exhibition with a price list from \$35 to \$1,000, a line of 30 people stood outside the door. "We keep our rich collectors

away for this sale, or they'd come in and

buy six paintings at a time," she says, In similar Christmas-shopping spress across the land, art-conscious Americans cleaned out nearly a fifth of the stock during the first five hours of the University of Chicago Renaissance Society exhibit (its title: "Contemporary Art for Young Collectors"), bought \$2:,000 worth of art from the St. Louis City worth of art from the St. Louis City Vercel summed mattants (faller Felix Vercel summed in Small Sizes." The names were indeed big—Pissaro and Utrillo—and the passes the swere indeed small; the prices were less were indeed small; the prices were

\$1,350 and \$1,500.
Prints-especially in signed, limited cititions—were one answer to the poor man's status search. Signed color lithouraphs by Dubufiet and Braque sold for cago show. New York's Juster Gallery offered such signed works as a Miró color etching for \$90, a Picasso poster for \$75. The Associated American Artists stated with Raphael Soyer at \$14,25. Manet, a \$32,50 Chagall, a \$40 Remoir, a \$50 Remoir,

For those who wanted to drop ciaarettes as well as names, the Frank Perls Gallery in Beverly Hills was selling a 50 Peasos cennic ashtry. A somewhat \$20 Peasos cennic ashtry. A somewhat ette from 3000 B.C.—was available for \$280 at Manhatra's Komor Gallery, And the nearby Judith Small Gallery offered a large array of pre-Columbian sculpture, including, at \$50 some Mexican in a Christmas stocking.

Of course, not everyone needs a fertility figure, and some galleries are wary of the Christmas trade. Says Beverly Hills' Frank Perls: "Giving pictures is worse than giving ties; unless a gallery owner wants many happy returns, he shouldn't be eager for Christmas sales."

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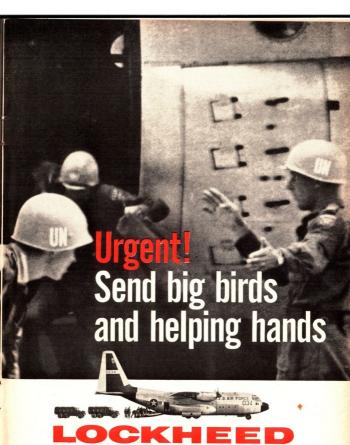
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The call came from the United Nations. Within hours, huge airlifters were rushed to the Congo with hundreds of U. N. peace troops and tons of supplies. One airlifter proved outstanding: the Lockheed C-130 Hercules. And the free world needs hundreds more like it—swik, big birds that are ready to go anywhere, any time, that men and materiel can save lives and protect property. For airlift, and for many other vital missions, manned aircraft will be needed for generations to come. Whatever the need, Lockheed will continue to help meet it. Now in production at Lockheed: the C-130 Hercules; the F-104 Starflighter, now being built by six nations of the free world; the P3V antisubmarine plane; and the C-140 JetStar military transport.



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BUSINESS

STATE OF BUSINESS

Points in the Second Half

In an outpouring of prognostication, economists across the U.S. last week were in remarkable agreement about where the U.S. economy is going in 1961. Their consensus: The recession will last into the first half of 1961 but will get no worse, will give way to an upturn in 1961's second half, which should make 1961 a better year than 1960. None felt that the gross national product will drop more than 1% or 2% before the upturn.

More Phrases. Testifying before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. Government and private economists diso, chief statistician for the Department of Commerce, saw "easing-off indicators dominating the economic scene

The Next Upswing, Outside the hearing room, the testimony was echoed by other economists. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce predicted a "mild" business slump for the first half of 1961 of "only 1% or 2%" in the gross national product. For the long run, the chamber was optimistic. In the face of the slide: said Emerson P. Schmidt, the chamber's chief economist, "the strength and level of the economy are surprising." He believes that the gross national product may climb as high as \$520 billion in 1961 (at present: \$500 billion) if the slump ends by midyear. Says

that would not be repeated in 1061. Last week the Department of Agriculture estimated that agriculture exports will not drop by more than 10%, which could easily be made up by increases in industrial materials. Sales of jets abroad will continue high, partly because of an order backlog of twelve to 18 months.

Exports are being helped by the elimination of barriers abroad against dollar imports. Equally important, businessmen can now expect long-term markets not tied to boom-or-bust fluctuations. In 1960 a large part of U.S. sales to Europe were in finished consumer goods-bought to satisfy the European's growing taste for a higher standard of living. "For the first



SCHMIDT



for sustained pessimism.



SCHULTZE



agreed that the recession (the Government economists preferred to call it a downturn) is the mildest since World War II. has been going on for six months, and stems in large part from the economy's failure to emerge strongly enough from the 1957-58 recession. "In no case," said Geoffrey Moore of the National Bureau of Economic Research, "is the contraction as widespread as it eventually became in 1948-49, 1953-54, or 1957-58.

A new entry in the economic phrasemaking derby came from Charles L. Schultze of Indiana University, who described current conditions as "high-level creeping stagnation." The major reason for the economy's failure to rise strongly from the 1958 recession, said Schultze. was too much tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve Board, and the Government's attempt to "budget for an overly large surplus." "If these restraints were relaxed," added Joseph Pechman of the Brookings Institution, "I would have little doubt that the economy would grow faster and that this growth would be interrupted less frequently by periodic recession." Both Schultze and Pechman recommended more Government spending or a tax reduction-or both-as anti-recessionary measures.

None of the economists could spot any signs of an immediate upturn. Louis Para-

The new term was "high-level creeping stagnation." Schmidt: "There are at present no grounds

In a survey by Dun & Bradstreet, top economists for U.S. corporations agreed that a further decline in overall business can be expected during the early months of 1961, with a recovery in the year's second half. About one-third thought the economy would get its main stimulus from Government spending, V. Stevens Hastings. Chase Manhattan Bank economist, looked ahead and liked what he saw: "The fact that the 1958 to mid-1960 upswing was less than normal does not affect the outlook for the '60s. The next upswing is just as likely to be greater than normal."

Exports: Going Up

If U.S. businessmen last week found little to encourage them in sales at home. they found plenty in their performance in world markets. U.S. exports will not only rise this year to a record \$20 billion (v. 1959's \$16.4 billion), reported the Commerce Department, but should do as well in rofer

The Commerce Department's forecast was also good news for the U.S. Government, which had expected exports to slip next year, thus worsen the U.S. balance-of-payments problem. Big exports of aircraft and raw cotton in 1960 were considered to be one-shot performances time in decades," says Secretary of Commerce Frederick Mueller, "there is discretionary buying in Europe, Even if the industrial activity in Europe lessens slightly, it should not greatly affect our opportunities to sell there.

Cars: More Than Ever

The auto industry continues to ride a crest of new-car sales. November figures set an alltime high for the month, to reach 530,393 U.S.-built cars, breaking the 1955 record by 1,214 units. Though about one in four of the sales is in the heavily discounted, strongly pushed, leftover 1960 models, the sales volume has cut 1960 models on dealers' lots to only 115,coo. It has also gradually slowed the rate of accumulation of cars by dealers, one of the industry's biggest worries. November new-car shipments to dealers exceeded sales by only 50,000 units, and the inventory count rose to about 972,000, a small gain for the month.

Plants & Equipment: Steadier

From the Commerce Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission last week came encouraging-though hardly bullish-news about business spending on new plant and equipment. In 1960, said the agencies, this spending was cut back only 4%, will run about 10% ahead

of 1959. It was the Government's third downward revision—to an annual rate of \$35.7 billion—of its original estimate of \$37 billion. But the drop-off was so small that it was not a major depressant on the economy. While the report estimated that plant and equipment outlays will slide turther to \$34.9 billion in the first quarter of 1961, this prospect was not as bad as earlier expectations.

With this news, even steelmen, who have been wrong about their 1960 prospects so often that they have lately maintained a discreet silence, felt more ontimistic. U.S. Steel Chairman Roger M. Blough, who last October said that inventories would drop to the 11-12 millionton level by November, reported in a letter to stockholders that inventories had reached "about the same level they were at the end of the 1959 strike, an estimated 10-11 million tons," and are not likely to undergo "any appreciable further cut. The prospect of an improved operating rate in steel seems much more substantial than anything to the contrary.'

Needed: More Jobs

The nation's most pressing domestic conomic problem—both immediate and long-range—is the rising rate of unemployment. Last week the immediate problem was starkly emphasized when the Labor Department added nine more major industrial areas to those with "substantial" unemployment bringing the total to 51 of the nation's 150 biggest industrial areas. The best of the best of the best of the control of the view of the best of the best of the satisfactors of the labor force.

The paradox about unemployment is that it is likely to get worse even when employment continues to hold up well. This week the Labor Department announced that employment declined 300,-000 in November to 67.2 million, considerably less than the seasonal November decline of about 700,000 in the previous two years. Despite the decline, employment was at a record high for the month. But unemployment in November rose 450,000 to 4,000,000, because of layoffs in agriculture and construction, more than canceling out the advantage of the lessthan-seasonal decline in employment, Prospects are that unemployment may rise to 5,000,000 in the next few months,

Getting the Figure. Partly as a result of the paradox, questions were raised about the accuracy of the statistics. To get them, the Census Bureau makes a monthly sampling of 35,000 households in 330 areas specially selected to conform with national economic and population patterns. Interviewers check 75,000 to 80,000 people, about one-thousandth of the labor force. To everyone over 14 in each household they put several questions. The first: "What did you do most of the week?" If the answer is "worked," the interviewer goes no farther. If it is "nothing," the interviewer presses: "Did you work at all?" If the answer is still no, he asks: "Did you look for work?" He marks down as unemployed those who answer

1950 66 1950 66 1950 66

GROWING PROBLEM



yes. The figures are fed into a Univac computer that, using prepared formulas, estimates the total of unemployment,

Many economists believe that the sample is too small to represent the real situation in unemployment and is subject to serve. Samplers themselves concede that the range of their potential error is about 12,000 pcopel, one trouble is that when the husband is laid off, the wife and often as nor daughter start searching for work to help out. Result: where only one has actually for the job, three are registered satually for the job, three are registered statully for the job, three are registered do show the national trend—and the test do show the national trend—and the size of the proRising Tide. The long-term worry is the fact that after each of the last two re-cessions the unemployment rate has meet recessions the unemployment rate has meeting the recession of the Rising Rising

fell to the 4% prerecession level. The problem will grow worse in the future, unless the economy creates jobs at a faster rate. Unemployment has been held down to some extent by the small rise in the labor force between 1957 and 1959 (due to a lower birth rate during the Depression). But the breathing spell is over: huge numbers of World War II babies are now coming of age and entering the labor force. During the last year, the labor force has risen at an annual rate of about 1,100,000 while employment rose by only some Soo,ooo. In the next twelve months, the number of persons of working age will increase by 3,000,000-and about half of them will seek work.

During the '60s, 26 million new workers are expected to enter the labor force. Just to hold its own against this rising tide, the U.S. will need to create about 3.000,000 new jobs in the next two years.

GOVERNMENT The \$7 Billion Conspiracy

The word rolled out like a dirge in a Philadelphia court last week as lawyer after lawyer rose to voice the historymaking plea for his clients. They were toy major electrical manufacturers, including General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp., charged by the Govern-

TIME CLOCK

2,000-M.P.H. AIRLINER may be on the way. President Eisenhower will ask Congress for \$75 million to start development of a Mach 3 supersonic tudes of \$5,000-75,000 ft., carry as amay as 150 goasengers. Government would have to contribute about \$500 million before the first \$5T could by in 1970. A likely builder: North May 1970. A likely builder: North and the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had to the start of the start of the \$100-may he had to the start of the start of the \$100-may he had to the start of the start of the \$100-may he had to the start of the start of the \$100-may he had to the start of the start of the \$100-may he had to the start of the start of the \$100-may he had to the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had to the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the start of the start of the start of the \$100-may he had the start of the s

LAWSUIT THREAT against TWA finally forced Howard Hughes to turn over control of his 78% of TWA stock to a banking and insurance-company trust. In return, he got loans totaling 8185 million to pay for 20 Convair 880 jets. TWA will raise an additional 8100 million through a public issue to buy 17 Boeing 707 jets now leased from the Hughes Tool Co.

VOLKSWAGEN SHARES will go on sale next month to West German families in the lower- and middleincome groups. The shares will be limited to five per family, cost 350 marks (\$83.30) each. As a result, 60% of Volkswagen will be owned by small investors; the other 40% will be split between the federal government and the state of Lower Saxony where Volkswagen factory is located.

PROFIT-SHARING & pension plans for employees are being set up by U.S. The profit of the profit of the proton the first plans months of 180, Treasury, which checks the tax arrangements of each plan, approved 7,729 new plans, a 40% increase over the same period last year.

FIRST-ROUND VICTORY in the proxy was for control of the Alle-ghany Corp., the holding company tax controls the New York Central and Investors Diversified Services, went to Murchison interests. Court ordered Alleghany Chairman Allan List of Stokhelm Dec. (2) to turn over 11st of stokhelm Chairman Allan Jr. and John Murchison to solicit support for taking over the company.

THE INVESTMENT FLOW

Should It Be Dammed?

A CHERISHED aim of the U.S. Government has long been to encourage U.S. business to invest abroad. Now that aim is being re-examined and questioned, even in Government circles, because foreign investment contributes to the outflow of U.S. gold. When Ford recently decided to buy the rest of the stock (44%) of its British subsidiary, the prospect of \$300 million in U.S. capital flowing to Great Britain so worried Treasury Secretary Anderson that he personally tried-unsuccessfully-to get the company to reconsider its plans. The Ford episode highlights the whole question of whether the vast outflow of U.S. private capital should be curbed as one method of dealing with the gold outflow.

This year some 3,000 U.S. companies will invest about \$1.25 billion abroad v. \$1.2 billion in 1959 and \$1.1 billion in 1958. Altogether, U.S. private investment abroad amounts to about \$30 billion, 50% more than U.S. Government investment abroad. While the pace of foreign investments has been stepped up by a scramble to get into the Common Market area before the tariff walls go up, it is based more solidly on worldwide economic growth. Says Basil James, the American sales director of British Aluminium, which is 40% owned by Reynolds aluminum: "American business has become aware that the fastest-growing markets may be outside the U.S. To serve these markets we have to be competitive, and establishing our own production and merchandising facilities abroad has helped us to that end."

Anxious to attract U.S. industry, many countries go out of their way to give U.S. firms special consideration. France's economic ministry promises government loans of up to 15% of the cost of a plant built in any of the country's depressed areas. What U.S. companies find most fetching abroad is the chance to make bigger profits than in the U.S., thanks to lower costs and rapidly growing markets. H. J. Heinz makes half its sales in foreign markets, and this half produces twothirds of all Heinz profits. Chesebrough-Pond's gets 57% of its profits from the 40% foreign slice of its sales, Coca-Cola 40% from 35%, Colgate-Palmolive 64% from 51% and International Telephone & Telegraph 75% from 60%. In most of the industrialized free-world countries, there are few or no restrictions on returning profits to the firm's home country,

Do enough profits return to the U.S. to balance the money that goes abroad? Most businessmen say that they do eventually—and then some. Last year alone, \$2.2 billion returned to the U.S.

Companies use their foreign profits. plus depreciation funds stored up abroad and local borrowing, to finance most of their expansion abroad, thus do not further aggravate the dollar drain. General Motors, which will spend abroad 25% of the \$1.25 billion it has set aside for expansion next year, calculates that not more than 10% of its total overseas investment represents dollars that actually went abroad. Says Gene Leonard, managing director of G.M.'s plant in Bienne, Switzerland: "We send currency back to the U.S. instead of draining American reserves. American companies spend as little as they can from their American resources in plant investment. After all, there's also such a thing as a dollardrain problem inside a company.

U.S. firms keep a substantial amount of profits abroad to take advantage of economies that are growing faster than the U.S. economy, provide more investment opportunities. Another incentive to keep profits abroad is the U.S. tax system. While such countries as Switzerland tax no earnings made outside their borders, the U.S. imposes taxes on repatriated profits that have already been taxed abroad, requiring companies to make up the difference between a lower foreign tax rate and the U.S. tax rate of 52%. Thus, a U.S. firm that paid 40% taxes abroad would have to pay 12% in additional taxes on bringing its profits home.

Most businessmen-and many Government experts-think that putting restrictions on foreign investment would be a great mistake, Says Livingston Merchant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs: "To impose restrictions on private capital movement overseas as a remedy to our situation, or to restrict travel of U.S. citizens abroad-both of which loom important in the payments deficit-is contrary to the concept of our free enterprise economy." William H. McCoy, managing director of Du Pont in Great Britain, puts it in more practical terms: "If you keep your horns drawn in, you are simply going to lose out in the export market. It's as simple as that,

abroad the station might find that it had to spend more on foreign aid or that it might leave the door open for others—especially the economically rise Communical rations—to move in. Growth of the stations—to move in the communication of the stations—to move in the communication of the stations—to move in the communication of the stations—to move the stations—to station of the stations of the st

ment with conspiring to rig bids and fix prices in the sale of \$5 billion in electrical equipment (True, Dec. 5). In the largest criminal case in the history of the antitrust laws, most of the companies were allowed to plead noto contender (no concultural cases, provided they plead experiment of the companies of the companies of the ed gailty companies are lable of all \$\$0,000 fine; some 46 individuals involved face possible sail sentences.

The courtroom drama was enhanced by the presence of two distinguished antagonists, Attorney Herbert Brownell Jr., acting as counsel for Westinghouse, rose seven times to state "Westinghouse pleads guilty." Opposing Brownell in court: U.S. Attorney and Trustbuster Robert Bicks, who in 1953 was brought into antitrust work in Washington by then U.S. Attorney General Brownell. "Bicks," said Judge J. Cullen Ganey, "has done a splendid job." To teach the guilty electrical companies a lesson, Trustbuster Bicks is expected to urge jail terms for some of the conspiring executives when sentence is pronounced next month.

WALL STREET \$216,000 or \$2,000,000?

For months, How I Made \$2,000,000 in the Stock Market by Dancer Nick Darvas has been high on bestseller lists (120,000 copies sold). Last week the New York attorney general threw the book at Darvas, His story, charged the state, is "unqualifiedly false." It could find "ascertainable" profits of only \$216,000. Darvas and Publisher Bernard Mazel, head of American Research Council, an investment-advisory service, were ordered to come in and prove that the dancer had indeed made a market killing. The action was the first to be taken under a broadened state law that bans fraud or misrepresentation in giving investment advice.

State investigators granted that they had not been able to track down all of the dancer's brokerage accounts—and he had them in Manhattan. Panama and Switzer-land—so he could have made all of the money he said he did. In one account alone, he reportedly made the amount the state listed as his total "ascertainable" profit. In Paris, Darvas called the charges possible action, book burning by Dirresponsible action, book burning by Dirresponsible action, book burning by the said, he will explain all.

MODERN LIVING

Fit to Be Tied

For many a foot-weary U.S. Christmas shopper, much of the fun begins at home

shopper, much of the fun begins at home in disguising—and glamoring—the surprises. Gift wrappings worth some \$7.50 million will be hought to sheath Christmas presents this year. Never has the U.S. family (which last Yuletide spent an average \$3,17 on wrappings) had a wider choice in tissue and hows, from the plainest papers at 25 tissue sheets for 25f to the fanciest at \$7 a sheet.

All this spending for wrapping will pro-

here are stars in the sky as well as thunder and lightning There is goodwill in the hearts of men at Christmas. There's a warm welcome for the neighbor - a deep desire for friendship between nations - a determination to achieve lasting peace. »« Clouds scud along the horizon, sometimes building up to frightening thunderheads. Angry voices thunder without reason - and threats, like lightning, break and crash over the people's heads. »« Yet the eternal stars are there - stars of Hope, of Faith, of Love - now dimmed or hidden by the clouds now breaking through with a clarity and brilliance and strength that will not be denied. »« May these stars be seen and followed by the wise men of all nations. May they light the path to peace. That is the Christmas prayer of the people.

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Weiner & Bow-Tying Machine No birds in New England

vide a fine Christmas present for Chicago Printed String Co. With a multicolored array of 185 different kinds of paper and some 3,000 varieties and sizes of ribbon, it claims to be the biggest in the fastgrowing industry. "When you're sophisticated," explains Chicago Printed String President Sol Weiner, "you can wrap a gift in a newspaper. But if you haven't arrived yet, you keep up with the Joneses,

Palm Tree Christmas. Keeping up with the wrapping tastes of the Joneses, Chicago Printed String has found, depends on where the Joneses live, Southerners, who know few white Christmases, have no use for papers depicting snow scenes and jolly snowmen. Floridians like palm trees on their packages: New Englanders will not buy anything with birds on it (Chicago Printed String has never figured out why). The most elaborate wrapping is done on the West Coast and in Texas cities.

Broadway plays often start wrapping fads. The King and I roused interest in wrappings with an Oriental motif, My Fair Lady brought Victorian wrappings out of designers' files. The company hopes to pick up something from Camelot

Machine-Tied Bows. The Chicago Printed String Co. was founded by a Czech family who came to the U.S. in 1912 with a process for printing names on tape for labels and industrial tagging. The company developed its own tape machines, began experimenting with decorative tapes. It jumped into the wrappings business in 1927 with Ribbonette, a fastselling cotton ribbon that curled easily when drawn over a sharp edge. In 1939 it began sending its "Tie-Tie" girls to department stores to conduct gift wrapping schools. After World War II, sales began to boom, will reach an estimated \$15 million in gift wrapping sales this year. With the shift to department-store wrapping for the customer, the company this year began leasing machines to stores that

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The Scotch with Character

BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY . 86.8 PROOF . THE FLEISCHMANN DISTILLING CORPORATION, N.Y.C. . SOLE DISTRIBUTORS TIME, DECEMBER 19, 1960

mass-produce jewel-shaped bows. For next year it has perfected a machine that will tie sunburst bows.

Though the fastest-growing part of its business is industrial (e.g., nearly every package of Life Savers sold has a 5-in. Chicago Printed String tear-open tape), the company is developing new wrappings to titillate the giver. Sometimes they miss: last year a fancy line called "Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh" hardly sold at all. This year the company put on sale the first laminated plastic wrappers. Sandwiched between the two-ply plastic films are pressed feathers, leaves, glittering sequins and colored confetti. A single sheet, 20 in, by 26 in., costs \$1, Chicago Printed String was astonished when not only the Joneses but the people the Joneses keep up with snapped them up. By last week sales were over \$200,000.

REAL ESTATE Model for the Future

Between Los Angeles and San Diego lies a vast tract of land that has changed little since it was bought as a ranch by James Irvine in 1864, Its 39,5000 acres and the little since it was bought as a ranch by little since in 1864, Its 39,5000 acres and since it for a little since it is since it for a little since it is since it is

Last week Irvine Company President Charles S. Thomas, former Secretary of the Navy, announced plans to turn the ranch into the first fully planned U.S. metropolitan area, which he hopes will serve as a model for future planners. It will be complete with clusters of commu-



nities connected by green stretches, extensive recreation areas and industry. Estimated total cost: \$13.5 billion. By 1980, the area is expected to have a population of 300.000.

The master plan was drawn by Architect William L. Pereira, who did the overall design for the University of California's Santa Barbara branch. Instead of developing the Irvine ranch simply as a suburb of sprawling Los Angeles, Pereira has planned an independent, self-supporting city. The first community in the urban area (see map) will border Newport Beach, have a \$150 million shopping center with garden apartments, single homes and acres of green lawns. "This community will not be dominated by the auto, says Pereira. "It will be a walking community where women can stroll to the shops with their children just as our grandmothers did."

Three miles east of the shopping area will be the heart of the new development, the 1,000-acre university section where the University of California new branch. The first building, when completed in 1080, the entire complex will house 5,500 students. Since many of them will want part-time jobs, light industry (electronics, aircraft and missile components) will be located on missile components of the university section.

BUSINESS ABROAD

Jim's Jungle Juice

The ad first ran in the daily paper of Pôrto Velho, a steamy jungle city 2,000 miles in from the sea up the Rio Madeira tributary of the Amazon river. Last week papers all over Brazil were still delighted-

ly reprinting it.

"Open a bar in your house. Be your only customer, Give your wife 1440 cruszeiros [87,57] to buy a case of 24 bottles of combine Garaca [raw-sugar-cane alcodombine Garaca [raw-sugar-cane alcodombine Garaca [raw-sugar-cane alcodombine] to the superior of the super

Poyoff on Gomble. The ad was no joke to its author. James Bryan Chate, 35, a lanky Texan, or to the Brazilian territory of Rondonia (pp. 6,5,000) where he lives. For Choate, it began the payoff of a \$87.5500 gamble to tame 50,000 acres of jumgle. To Rondonia it signalled the start are consistent of the start of the

No longer would the natives have to send money for caninha out of the territory to Rio de Janeiro from which it took five months by river to reach Pôrto Velho. More important, the ships can carry badly needed beans and flour instead.

Choate married a Brazilian girl, settled in the country twelve years ago and knocked about at various jobs until he



PIONEER CHOATE & FIELD HANDS
A bar in every house.

accumulated \$24,000 dealing in land. Then in 1955 be came across the \$0.50 or treatment for the first in Rondonia, in overgrown remainrubber. "I wanted that land has the standard of the standard for the stand

The Brazilian Amazon Development Agency lent him \$15,000 to Start hir rubber and Brazil nut groves, but since they bear fruit, he planted sugar cane for a quicker crop, It grew fast—18 ft. high. To make the most of it he had to process it into a product he could sell locally. Friends in Texas dug up \$30,000 to build the distillery. Vows Jungle Jim: "They'll get triple their Vows Jungle Jim: "They'll get me the size of the matter of the size of the matter of the size of the matter of the size o

Dried Fish. This is just the beginning of the profits he intends to wrest from the jungle. Next he plans to buy another 1,200,000 acres of nearby land and clear enough so he can grow more cane and build a refinery to supply the sugar needs of the whole territory. After that he hopes to build a plant to dry fish caught in the Rio Madeira, sell them for 20¢ to 30¢ for 2.2 lbs. in the Amazon basin to replace the imported dried codfish that sells for \$1. Furthermore, the rubber and Brazil nut trees soon will begin bearing cash crops. Says Jungle Jim: "This is pioneering the way we did out West 100 years ago. It's the most exciting place on earth,'

With the success of his plantation assured, Choate is building a brick house so that his family can join him. But no matter what his ad advises, he will not set his wife up in business selling him caninhu: he cannot stand the stuff.

There's Father coming...and Tiny Tim upon his shoulder

At "the only time in the long year when men open their hearts freely" LIFE presents eight big, rollicking, full-color paintings for Charles Dickens' beloved classic, A Christmas Carol. All brand-new, all specially commissioned by LIFE, they are the work of the famous British artist, Ronald Searle. They will illustrate an artfully



abridged, 3,500-word adaptation of a superbly stuffed plum pudding of a story that has never lost its savor in 117 years. Of course there's lots more in this just-before-Christmas issue of LIFE to both entertain and inform every member of

your family. This week and every week in 1961 you'll find great reading, great looking in LIFE's big pages.



And a MERRY CHRISTMAS to everybody

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of any offer to buy securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

FEDERAL STREET FUND, INC. Common Stock

Federal Street Fund, Inc. is offering shares of its Common Stock to investors in exchange for securities exceptable in the Fund. The Fund has entered into a Desier Manager Agreement with the Fund State of the Fund of the F

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

December 5, 1960.

Why all the cuts and colors?

REVELATION GIVES YOU FIVE TOBACCOS IN ONE FINE MIXTURE

Look closely at Revelation and you'll see five fine tobaccos, ranging from bright yellow to a dark, rich brown. Each has a personality all its own, and here's how you can tell them apart:





Kentucky Burley—dark flakes, slow burning Virginia Bright—bright leaves, even burning Old Belt Bright—slightly darker, good body Latakia—deeper brown, extra mild Perique—very dark, wonderful aroma

EVELATIO

MILD SMOKING MIXTURE

MILESTONES

Engaged, Ikattice Anna Cabu Lodge 22, handsome trilingual (Spanish, French, Italian) daughter of U.S. Ambassador to Spain John Davis Lodge and niece of Vice-Presidential Candidate Henry Cabu Lodge; and Antonio de Oyarabal y Marchesi, 25, second-generation member of the Spanish diplomatic corps. Wedding date: July 6, on the 3 and wedding anniversary of Ambassador and Mrs. Lodge.

Died. Keith Thomson, 41, Republican Senator-elect from Wyoming, who would have been the first man in the state's his tory to move up from the House of Representatives (where he was Wyoming's lone delegate for six years); of a heart attack; in Cody, Wyo. The youngest inlant from the commander on the Italian from the Italian from the Italforged an equally successful elements of the Italian from the Italforged an equally successful elements of the Italian from the Italforged an equally successful elements of Barry Goldwarfe's conservative school.

Died. Clara Haskil, 65, Rumanian-born concert jainist who made her debut in Vienna at seven, won her first Grand Prix in Paris at 14, later played sonatas with such luminaries as Violinists Enesco and Vsaye, Cellist Casals; of injuries suffered in a fall; in a railizoad station in Brussels.

Died. Herbert Ross, 75, Scotch whisly magnate (distiller for such brands as White Horse) who lost a leg in Mesopotamia in World War I, opened his first distillery with another one-legged veteran and, as his business prospered, gave away more than £1,000,000 to British universities, 2008, hospitals and the Wine and Spirit Trade Benevolent Society; after years as an inwald; in Cove, Scotland.

Died. Walter Dorwin Teague, 26, dean of American industrial designers and apostle of functionalism, who reshaped thousands of machine-age products ranging from the exterior of cameras ("Blaby Brownle") and cars (Marmon 16) to the Plownle" and cars (Marmon 16) to the province of the control of the control

Died. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe. 96, biographer, historian and poet whose warmth and urbanity led his fellow Harvardman, Philosopher Alfred North Whitehead, to nominate him as the ideal man to represent the human race on a mission to Mars; in Cambridge, Mass. After eye trouble ended Howe's career as an editor (Youth's Companion, Atlantic Monthly), he became an author, wrote 38 volumes in longhand (including a 1924 Pulitzer Prize biography, Barrett Wendell and his Letters), but maintained nonetheless that his "best products" were his children; onetime Monologist and Novelist Helen, Harvard Law Professor Mark Jr. and Newscaster Quincy.

SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS COMPANY, NYC. 90 PROOF, DISTILLED DRY GIN, DISTILLED FROM AMERICAN GRAIN



Holiday Classic: the Seagram Martini made Extra-Dry with Seagram's Gin

103 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE PROVE

TIME WORKS WONDERS FOR SEAGRAM'S EXTRA-DRY GIN

For your vacation this Winter, consider the Gulf South... an area offering history-laden shrines and charming vestiges of the Old South, hilly dude ranches and sunny beaches. While you're here, investigate the many factors which have encouraged new industry to build and expand at a fantastic rate in this area served by

RE



Gulf South

United Gas . . . the Gulf South.

... for a wonderful Winter vacation!



UNITED GAS

(Top right) Longfellow's "Evangeline" is immortalized in this state in St. Martivoville, La., in the heart of the Acadian country. (Above) A meandering road is franked by shagey bulls and the peaceful Gusdalupe River in this scene near New Braunfels, Texas. (Right) Handrecks of "Christmas Trees"—wellhead valves controlling flow of natural gas—supply the United Gas pipeline system.

BOOKS

Self-Portrait of a Lady

TRUMPETS FROM THE STEEP (268 pp.) Diana Cooper-Houghton Mifflin (\$5).

When lovely woman stoops to the folly of autobiography, the enterprise is all too often flawed by malice, self-pity or a simple failure to grasp the fact that a book is not always interesting to others because its author is interesting to herself. Lady Diana Cooper escapes these dangers, From the first volume of her three-decker autobiography. The Rainbow Comes and Goes (TIME, Oct. 27, 1958), it was clear that Lady Diana is a natural if artless self-historian. Moreover, she has the great advantage that almost everyone'she knows is Someone.

The reader can be sure that when she tells of making a frantic telephone call to "Clemmie," it will be Mrs. Winston Churchill who picks up the receiver, while "Duckling" is Winston himself, and "Wormwood" is none other than General Charles de Gaulle, * "Duff." of course, is Lady Diana's husband, who died as Lord Norwich in 1954 but who, during the period of the book, was plain Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, successively army lieutenant, Minister of Information, civilian defense chief in Southeast Asia, liaison man in North Africa and, finally, Ambassador to France, writing the Treaty of Dunkirk. and at the embassy piano listening to "Ernie" Bevin sing cockney ballads. It is by a thousand such little cinema frame snippets that Lady Diana's book gains value as a personal portrait of a period-World War II and after-just as her other two volumes cover World War I, the twittering '20s and the fateful '30s.

Odd & British Birds, Apart from the high-level gossip, she gives a picture of the astonishing toughness of the British aristocracy. For all the physical grace and fragility that made her famous as an amateur actress playing madonna and nun in Max Reinhardt's The Miracle, in time of war no patrician matron of Imperial Rome could have been more intransigent, bellicose and stoic. Despite invincible fear of air travel, she flew with Duff in countless trips to zones of war, sometimes "hard-arse" (Lady Diana's phrase). She endured inconceivable official tedium, the horrors of the Indian "lu," + saw a second English generation of her class face death (on D-day, "two Mannerses"), and for a time, in "dung-covered boots," fed swill to pigs on a Sussex farm. Her bits on the horrors of life under British austerity are done with sharp irony. Lady Dufferin's goldfinch was "frozen to death in her bedroom. A remarkable thing to happen to a British bird." Then there were the disgruntled mothers from Britain's bombed slums quartered in the Stately Homes of England. Said one: "I can stand anything

* Gall and wormwood, that is, † British U-type word for toilet, derived from

but the trees. The trees get me down.' Lady Diana has a curious way of making real people seem like Waugh characters.* as she does in the cinematic glimpse of life in the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, where the "brontosaurian" viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, maintained a durbarlike protocol in the last days of the British raj. The edge was taken off the formality by the sight of His Excellency sidling about the vast building clutching his "catty" (catapult) for shooting crows

on the rooftop Saints & Infidels. Most of her travel snapshots are brilliantly selective; the camera may tilt a bit, but the subject is in focus. In Townsville, she goes to bed to

still gets about the world with a passport photograph by Cecil Beaton representing her as "Tiepolo's idea of Cleonatra" ("The frontiers still let me through with that picture . . . When they won't I'll stay at home"). But, Lady Diana's being the age she is, this last volume of her autobiography is sadly also the obituary of many a friend, and thus of a generation. Hilaire Belloc makes a last appearance, "poor old saint, moves as slowly as a tortoise and is covered with gravy, ash and candlegrease" (and saying of papal politics: "'What would you expect of a lot of clergymen?""). Conrad Russell, a duke's nephew, whose correspondence makes up a good part of the book, dies a Catholic. "Emerald" (Lady Cunard), glittering literary hostess, dies an infidel ("I think Jesus Christ had a most unpleasant



Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Duff Cooper in Wartime Farewell to the Bright Young People.

the noise of drunken sailors and wakes to the noise of "drunken birds with Australian accents"-a perfect description of the screech of the Australian cockatoo. Her quick picture of a high Soviet official, an abominable no-man if ever there was one. is a subject on which less modest writers would have done less well in many thousand more words.

Brave to the last, Lady Diana, at 68,

* Connoisseurs of social and literary inbreeding might ponder the two-line appearance of Novelist Evelyn Waugh, dressed as an officer in the Royal Marines and wearing, Lady Diana remarks with fond malice, "as smart a little moustache as Errol Flynn," Would not this be the same moustache briefly cultivated by Cantain Guy Crouchback in Waugh's Men at Arms? current Waugh character, Mrs. Stitch, beautiful, beloved, a friend of the great and talented, but wife of that rather dull stick, Mr. Stitch, a

face"). Die most of them do, In her last pages, as the last and brightest of the Bright Young People of the Twenties bids goodbye to her beauty, she says wistfully: "The long custom of living disinclines one to dying, but great loss makes death less fearful. Besides, before the end, what light may shine?"

Wilhelm Minor

GREEN HENRY (706 pp.)-Gottfried Keller, translated by A. M. Holt-Grove (\$6.50).

The dust jacket of this 100-year-old novel proclaims it to be "undoubtedly the greatest masterpiece of fiction by a Swiss writer," which is a little like referring ecstatically to the tallest building in Newark, N.J. In the period in which Gottfried Keller was busy being the greatest Swiss novelist (Der Grüne Heinrich was

published in 18(a). Tolstoy wrote War and Peace, Melville wrote Moly Dick, and Emily Brontë wrote Wuthering Height. Still, Keller's book, in its first English translation, has enough literary and his-torical value to make it worth reading. The novel lacks, and needs, a scholarly introduction, but that is asking a great deal; Grove Press deserves credit for publishing the work at all, at a time when most of the publishing industry has abandoned connoisesurship for cost accounting.

Green Henry, Keller's hero, was born in small Swiss town in the 1820s; his mother is the educated daughter of a pastor, and his father is a peasant who. through great ability and energy, has become a master builder. The father is the embodiment of the century's early surge of humanism; a fearless and optimistic man who taught himself architecture, and who leads his fellow townsmen in the building of schools and the forming of dramatic societies. He dies while Henry is still young, and his widow cuts up his green military uniform to make a suit for the boy. From then on, green is the only color the worshipful Henry will wear, and his schoolmates soon tag him with his

nickname. The Count's Daughter. The boy lacks his father's certainty of purpose, and before long he is thrown out of school for mischief-making. He has a knack for sketching and, still in his middle teens decides to become an artist. The rest of the vast novel is his own rambling, episodic, thoughtful account of his struggles to learn how to paint. Keller is no sentimentalist, but his narration is cluttered with most of the furniture of the sentimental novel-the childhood love who dies of consumption, the mother who starves herself to buy her son's art supplies, and the chance meeting, when all seems darkest with the count's fair young daughter. Now and then the prose gavottes giddily from its stolid march formation ("Before his sun of life had reached its noonday zenith, he returned to the inscrutable Infinite . . ."), and the author is too fond of teasingly retrieving his hero from the brink of fleshly ruin.

But there is edge to the novel. Green Henry is intelligent enough to discover, eventually, that he is a bit of a fool, and that he is not a very good artist. He gives that he is not a very good artist. He gives of Goethe's Hille, as does the hero of Goethe's Hille, and the hero of much influenced by Goethe, himself turned to writing only after a futile try at becoming a painter! His wanderings are over, and he returns home in time to see over, and he returns home in time to ase as government functionary.

Lust for Lies. The choice is significant; to Keller the state is not necessarily a higher concern than art, but serving the asta is a high honor; and bohemianism a wordhiese existence. It is not hard to see word the second of the second of



NoveList Keller
Like a mocking prophecy.

tion of a pre-Lenten carnival, or rambles on about a dream in which Identity of the Nation is represented by crowds tramping purposefully over a bridge.

But Keller is too intelligent and too shrewl to deluge himself by his enthusiasms, and at times his doubts can echo like mocking prophecies: "I had already forgotten the teaching of history, that great majorities can be poisoned and great trade to the standard of the standard properties and the propher had been anajority which has once been lied to can go on wanting to be lied to, and raises ever new lirs on its shield, as if it were only one single conscious and resolute scoundrel. ...

The Mideast Menace

What the world needs is a suspense novel in which a guileless Arab touring New York stumbles across a gang of Macadamia nut smugglers and is pursued across the wastes of Scaradale by admentage to the state of the

DECISION AT DESPII, by Helen Maclanes (434 pp. 14 rocourt Broce 24, 95), is a reasonably diverting romance that is not as taut as it should be because its tale of dark doings in Greece and Sicily is tale of dark doings in Greece and Sicily is tale of the state left-of-Moscow terrorists in present-day casessimating Marshal Tito. The wandering innecent who runs afoul of and eventually vanagishes these unpleasant plotters is an willy adversary is a monster of plumbless evil who calls himself Odysseus—and the author does not fail to borrow a plot

twist from Homer. The counter and under-the-counter intelligence agents of several countries haven't a clue about who Odysseus really is. Storyteller MacInnes casts some forthright foreshadows, but it takes Strang and the reader most of the book to uncover the blackguard, just in time to save the President of Yugoslavia and a beautiful girl photographer, Only one thing bothers the reader. Early in the book, the author represents her virile hero as musing in these words about whether to attend a formal dinner: "Who am I to lower the tone of an haut monde evening with my simple little tweed?" Does Tito really need such help?

THE DOOMED OASIS, by Hammond Innes (314 pp.: Knopf: \$3,95), is a stouthearted attempt to win back the desert from the venery-in-Araby school-Paul Bowles and Frederic Prokosch-and return it to the unperfumed condition described by that old camel trammeler. Foreign Legion Novelist Percival Christopher (Beau Geste) Wren. The Legion defends no forts in this tale, but there is an outfit called the Trucial Oman Scouts and there is, as a matter of fact, a defended fort, There is also some rousing prose, not all of it defensible. The book opens with: "Call Aubrey George Grant! The moment had come. My mouth felt suddenly dry. The Court was waiting and I knew the ordeal ahead of me was a long one. In telling the whole truth I might convict an innocent man . . ." The narrator testifies, dry mouth and all, for more than 300 pages about an oily Emir who wants more oil, and a berobed old Britisher with a patch over one eye and a theory that, by Allah, there is petroleum under a certain unpromising patch of ground. The old fellow's bastard son shows up, learns to be an oil geologist in a trice, and shortly is locked in mortal combat with his father. It is this son who defends the fort, and he would be there yet, pinging away with his Enfield at the emir's thugs, if the Trucial Oman Scouts had not fetched him out. They are a dandy plot device, and Novelists Prokosch and Bowles might do well to borrow them from Innes.

400 Kaput

WHO KILLED SOCIETY? [599 pp.)— Cleveland Amory—Harper (\$6.50).

The metamorphosis of the cads, or how the nouveaux riches become the Old Guard, is the central theme of Cleveland Amory's misleadingly titled Who Killed Society? The forms of Society die, but Society is indestructible. After every major upheaval-war, depression or graduated income tax-the cry arises that Society is not what it used to be, and Amory divertingly traces this plaint all the way back to the landing of the Mayflower That sacred vessel, reports Amory, carried a nondescript list of lower-middle-class passengers, plus a sprinkling of servants; and not a man in the lot could sign himself "Gent."

Unfortunately, the Mayflower's pace as well as its passengers has a grip on Author



RUBBER BALL SHATTERS when frozen in liquefied nitrogen at temperature of 320° below zero, F. In this super-cold world, most materials become brittle, can be shattered easily.



LIQUID FUEL SPACE PROBES depend on fuels handled under super-cold conditions as low as -454°F.



OXYGEN PIPED INTO HOSPITAL ROOMS from central storage tank that stores oxygen in liquefied form at -298°F. One small tank holds enough to supply entire hospital.



to fuel-short areas at -258°F. Huge supplies of natural gas can be liquefied to occupy relatively small space.

THE STRANGE SUPER-COLD WORLD OF CRYOGENICS

Steel with Inco Nickel in it is needed to withstand the crippling cold!



5000 - POUND BALL SMASHES DOWN on insulated 9% Nickel steel tank filled with liquefied nitrogen. Tank, child to -320°F, withstood the repeated crushing blows, demonstrates its dependability for cryogenic use.

A rubber ball becomes brittle and shatters like a flower pot! This amazing sight occurs in a strange new world of sub, sub-zero temperatures. It's the world of cryogenics—a new science that uses super-cold to perform wonders never before possible.

At -258 F, natural gas can be shipped to fuel-short areas in space-saving liquid form At -298 F, medical covers for an entire hospital can be your water heater. Rockets for outer-space probes depend on super-cold fuels as low as -464 F!

The benefits of cryogenics are great. Unfortunately, so are the problems caused by its low temperatures. They make most materials brittle...so how do

you store the super-cold liquids sately? Inco Research has the answer—a steel toughened by Nickel to withstand recommended by Nickel to withstand to the several conditions, it was put through review the severest conditions, it was put through Nickel steel were filled with liquid nitrogen at ±320°F. Then 5000 lid orop balls were smashed down on them time and again 1.9° Nickel steel tox (each blow pages 1.9

Developing metals and testing them for new and unusual uses is one way Inco helps bring industry the benefits of metal progress.

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The International Nickel Company, Inc.

New York 5, N. Y.



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The International Nickel Company, Inc., is the U. S. affiliate of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited (Inco-Canada) - producer of Inco Nickel, Copper, Cobalt, Iron Ore, Fellurium, Selfur and Platinum, Palladium and Other Precious Metals.

"I read SPORTS ILLUSTRATED regularly



-and so do people extremely important to my company.

-Edwin R. Stroh, Vice President and Director of Sales The Electric Autolite Company

The universal language of sport places the accent on performance in competition. That is one reason why today "the new face of leadership" belongs to people like Mr. Stroh-men who know and enjoy sport and know how to transfer its highest standards of success to the business or professional world in which they earn their living.

It is only natural, therefore, that among the 70% of the SPORTS ILLUSTRATED subscribers who are in business, a good third are top corporate officers, presidents, owners; and another third are middle management. Median household income is \$10,835 (one of the highest of any magazine); median household head age is 42 (one of the lowest). Multiple-car owners almost outnumber single-car owners; every 100 families own 153 cars.

Further, in its own competition among U. S. magazines, Sports ILLUSTRATED circulation, now 950,000 weekly, has doubled in six years. Advertising revenue has grown at an average rate of 27% annually, in 1960 will be well over \$14,000,000.

Amory's latest book, and it is a poky chronicle compared with his The Prope Bostonians and The Last Resorts. He drops some 7,000 names. He delves into 27 tribal histories and relates them unsparingly, from the Adamses and Cabots to the Astors and Vanderbilts, not omitting the Byrds. For the rest, scandal vies with sociology, gossip with anecdote. The anecdotes, though frequently familiar, provide most of the fun, and in some of them Amory captures certain archetypal stances

Polo, Everyone? There is the lofty insularity once betrayed by the Du Ponts when the company was approached with the idea of sponsoring a 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon radio program. The Du Pont people wanted none of it, "At 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons," they said firmly,

"everybody is playing polo.

For sheer aplomb, the proper Bostonian can scarcely be bettered. When Mr. and Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell were selling their home to Mr. Howard Johnson of eatery fame, Mrs. Hallowell expressed the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Johnson would have a happy future in the house. There was a perceptible silence. Then Master Johnson, age nine, piped up. "There isn't any Mrs. Johnson. One's dead and one's divorced," adding hopefully, "but Daddy's got a girl friend," As the silence turned glacial, Mr. Hallowell rose from his fireside, smote the roadside restaurateur smartly on the back, and speaking for the first time said, "Bully for you, Johnson,"

Maritally, U.S. Society abandoned the "double standard" only to adopt the quadruple and sextuple standards. Gentleman Editor Frank (Vanity Fair) Crowninshield epigrammatized the situation: "Married men make very poor husbands. By their second or third generations, most U.S. moneyed clans are marked for either 1) distinction, 2) extinction. Those that survive with distinction, e.g., Lowells. Rockefellers, Guggenheims, treat their money as a public trust and adopt the ethic of responsibility laid down by an early Du Pont: "No privilege exists that is not inseparably bound to a duty." Other socialite families go the way so graphically described by the Philadelphia dowager who said. "Most of the Biddles and Cadwaladers are either in front of bars

or behind bars." Dear Inequality. Who killed—or at least cooled—Society? The question finally becomes a kind of game as Author Amory half-playfully indicts Sherman Billingsley, Aristotle Onassis, Antony Armstrong-Jones and a slew of others. The authentic culprit, as the book also suggests, is democracy, which wars incessantly with the idea of any elite-social, intellectual or hereditary. Paradoxically, aging the individual to distinguish him-As William Dean Howells once put it: "Inequality is as dear to the American heart as liberty itself."

O The bar reference could also refer to a great many Cadwaladers and Biddles who are distinguished lawyers.

1961 WARNING from The

Wall Street Journal

During the next three months, you will need to keep up to the minute on news affecting your future and the future of your business.

Because the reports in The Wall Street Journal come to you DAILY, you get the fastest possible warning of any new trend that may affect your business and personal income. You get the facts in time to protect your interests or to seize quickly a new profit-making opportunity.

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The Wall Street Journal has the largest staff of writers on business and finance. It costs \$24 a year, but in order to acquaint you with The Journal, we make this offer: You can get a Trial Subscription with check for \$7. Or tell us to bill you. Address: The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. TM 12-19

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It certainly will! Our growing country means growing needs -for new schools, homes. roads, goods and services. Meeting these needs of America will call for 22 million new jobs in the next 15 years. To get more facts about your great future, write today for a free illustrated booklet to: THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL. Box 10, Midtown Station, New York 17, N. Y.



LCL?

GN handles it PDQ with CSS*



*Translation: Great Northern assures you Performance, Dependability, Quality with Coordinated Shipping Services...freight car, piggyback, truck

Shippers who use Great Northern find in the railway's Coordinated Shipping Services the precise combinations of transportation facilities they require.

Some use rail—either freight car or piggyback all the way. Others combine freight car and truck, or piggyback and truck—or all three.

Great Northern traffic representatives can advise you how to ship your goods. And they'll be

glad to show you how the railway has stepped up the speed of its services, added considerably to an already enviable record for dependability, and has adjusted rates to be highly competitive.

Great Northern's Coordinated Shipping Services deserve another searching look. Why don't you get in touch with us today?

Remember: your freight goes great when it goes Great Northern.



TIME, DECEMBER 19, 1960

TIME LISTINGS

CINEMA

The Magnificent Seven. The best western so far this year, this film is an impressive and occasionally profound contemplation of the life of violence.

The Virgin Spring (in Swedish). Ingmar Bergman's mythical and violently beautiful miracle play, derived from a medieval ballad about a farm girl's rape-murder and her father's vengeance, is as clear and grave as a Mass.

Village of the Damned. The nifty little horror tale of an English town whose populace is briefly paralyzed, its women mysteriously impregnated.

The Love Game (in French). Jean-Pierre Cassel, playing a ludicrous but lovable mixture of Don Juan and Peter Pan, emerges as the funniest Frenchman since Tati's Hulot.

General della Rovere (in Italian). Back in his top form of the 1940s, Roberto (Open City) Rossellini directs a poignant piece about a trivial swindler—brilliantly played by Vittorio De Sica—who stops impersonating the role of a wartime hero to become one.

TELEVISION

Tues., Dec. 13

Expedition! (ABC, 7-7:30 p.m.).* "Survivors of the Ice Age," the first of a two-part look at the Lapps, Europe's farnorthern nomads.

Du Pont Show of the Month (CBS, 8:30-10 p.m.). A rerun of the 1958 TV adaptation of *Harvey*, with Art Carney as the harebrained Elwood P. Dowd.

Wed., Dec. 14 United States Steel Hour (CBS, 10-11

p.m.). Vincent Price and Betsy Palmer star in "Shame the Devil," a piece about the suppression of a salacious bestseller in a small-town library.

Thurs., Dec. 15

The Untouchables (ABC, 9:30-10:30 p.m.). With Sam Levene as Larry Fay, a Capone alumnus who muscled into a milk monopoly, and June Havoc as Sally Kansas, the sassy grande dame of Chicago speakeasies.

Fri., Dec. 16 Hallmark Hall of Fame (NBC, 8:30-10

p.m.). "The Golden Child," an original opera by Philip Bezanson and Paul Engle about greedy miners during the California gold rush, with a somewhat gratuitous Christmas theme and an ending that suggests The Turn of the Scrooge, Color. Sat., Dec. 17

Liberty Bowl Football Game (NBC, 12:45 to final gun). Philadelphia's bowl entry, Oregon v. Penn State, Color

Bluebonnet Bowl Football Game (CBS, from 1:45 p.m.). From Houston, Texas v. Alabama, followed by the Green Bay-Los Angeles National Football League clash in California.

The Nation's Future (NBC, 9:30-10:30 p.m.). "Should Federal Aid to Education Include Teachers' Salaries?" G. Mennen Williams, Kennedy's newly appointed As-

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sistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, takes the affirmative, with Arthur S. Flemming, Eisenhower's Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, as the nay-sayer.

Sun., Dec. 18 Directions '61 (ABC, 1-1:30 p.m.). The

religious series offers an adaptation of Henri Ghéon's Christmas in the Market

The Twentieth Century (CBS, 6:30-7 p.m.). Focusing on the present for a change, Walter Cronkite introduces "The Berliners: Life in a Gilded Cage."

The Shirley Temple Show (NBC, 7-8 p.m.). "The Black Sheep," based on the early chapters of Rudyard Kipling's autobiography, Something of Myself, Color.

General Electric Theater (CBS, 9-9:30 p.m.). Mickey Rooney is a particularly sulky sulky rider in "The Money Driver," a melodrama about harness racing.

Music for a Winter Night (ABC, 10:30-11 p.m.). "The Sounds of Christmas," the first of three holiday specials (with Mindy Carson and Florence Henderson), temporarily replaces Winston Churchill: The Valiant Years.

THEATER

Advise and Consent. Equipped with an all-but-complete set of political chessmen, the shallow but suspenseful Broadway adaptation of the bestselling novel pushes rooks and pawns about with the greatest gusto.

An Evening with Mike Nichols and Elaine May. In one of the fall's best shows, Mike and Elaine in various skits leave tooth marks on much that is fatuous, wasp stings in much that is vulgar, powder burns on a lot that is neurotic or just human.

The Hostage. Sprawling, shocking, howlingly off key, marvelously in tune, humane and hilarious, this play is as much a portrait of Playwright Brendan Behan as it is the story of an English soldier held as a hostage at 1.R.A. head-quarters in a Dublin brothel.

Period of Adjustment Trading claws

for Santa Claus, Broadway's master of violence, Tennessee Williams, has written a comedy-lecture on how to stay married, which is superficial, dexterous and lively.

A Taste of Honey. An episodic but unblinkingly truthful first play about a tramp of a mother and her illegitimate daughter, by a talented young Englishwoman who has the knack of using light to make soot more visible.

Irma La Douce. Transcending the ancient cliché of the golden-hearted whore dynamic Elizabeth Seal endows a jaunty, harmless French musical with a nice tingle of iniquity and even a certain mixture of sweetness and bite.

BOOKS

Best Reading

This is the season when gift books abound in the land—all expensive, all flossy, some good. Among the good: The Discovery of the World, by Albert Bettex, a handsome history of exploration; The Lithographs of Chagall, with

237 fine reproductions; Hummingbirds, by Crawford H. Greenewalt, with superb photos and readable monographs by, of all people, the president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. For givers under no compulsion to bedazzle, there are also plain books. Among the best recent ones:

It Had Been a Mild, Delicate Night, by Tom Kaye. The woman in the London town house is a neoclassic nymph, the tramp who pursues her is clearly a satyr, and the author's story of the chase is a myth as good as a mile of realistic novels.

A Zoo in My Laugage, by Gerald Durrell. The author, a noted zoologist and brother of Lawrence Durrell, tells of following his love of animals to the Camercons, and shows that he has his novelist brother's ability to impale the butterfly of reality on the point of a pen. Goodbye to a River, by John Graves.

The Brazos River in Texas was to be ruined by power dams, and the author, who writes well of the region's wildlife and wild living, tells of a three-week solo canoe trip he made as a farewell gesture.

Summoned by Bells, by John Betjeman.

Summoned by Bells, by John Betjeman, In a charming autobiography in verse, the author tells of a youth that was unremarkable except for the pain, joy and insight that go with being a poet. Sermons and Soda Water, by John

O'Hara. For years the author has written heavily and at length: these three related novellas about New York and Gibbsville. Pa. are clear, short and masterful.

The Light in the Piazza, by Elizabeth

Spencer. A sensitively written novel of troubled love between an Italian shopowner and a mentally deficient American girl; notably, the author's Americans are neither boors on tours nor snobs trying to look as if they had never heard of Akron,

The Life and Opinions of T. E. Hulme, by Alun R. Jones, Critic Hulme, a friend said, was "capable of kicking a theory as well as a man downstairs," and before he was killed in World War I at 34, this fiery British intellectual was a strong influence on such men as Eliot, Yeats and Pound.

Best Sellers

FICTION

1. Advise and Consent, Drury (1)°

Hawaii, Michener (2)
 To Kill a Mockingbird, Lee (4)

4. The Last of the Just, Schwarz-Bart

Decision at Delphi, MacInnes (9) The Leopard, Di Lampedusa (5) The Dean's Watch, Goudge (8)

8. Mistress of Mellyn, Holt (7) 9. The Lovely Ambition, Chase (6) 10. The Listener, Caldwell

Listener, Caldwell
NONFICTION

 The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Shirer (1)
 The Waste Makers, Packard (2)

2. The Waste Makers, Packard (2) 3. The Snake Has All the Lines, Kerr (5)

4. The Politics of Upheaval, Schlesinger

The American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War (3)

Born Free, Adamson (7)
 Baruch: The Public Years (6)
 Vanity Fair, ed. by Amory and Brad-

9. Folk Medicine, Jarvis (10) 10. The Worlds of Chippy Patterson, Lewis

Position on last week's list.

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